FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 234 *5 December 1978*

ALBANIA

Shehu Receives Spanish Marxist Delegation B 1
Tirana Radio Reports Visit B 1
Alia, Politburo Members Attend Art Exhibition B 1
Embassy Receptions Held on 34th Anniversary Celebration B 2
ZERI I POPULLIT Comments on Moscow Warsaw Pact Meeting [30 Nov] B 3
Albanian Community in Romania Greets AWP, Government B 5
ZERI I POPULLIT Cites Merger of Danish Marxist Groups [28 Nov] B 6
Earthquake Shakes Area 60 Kilometers South of Tirana B 6
Briefs: New Plant Commissioned; Dolomite Furnace Commissioned B 6
Construction Blasting Reported

BULGARIA

BTA Announcement on Incident at Embassy in Cairo C 1
Cairo Reports Incident C 1
Sofia Recalls Diplomatic Staff C 2
Politburo, Council of Ministers Approve Moscow Pact Meeting C 2
Leaders Celebrate BCP History Institute Anniversary C 4
Cuban Military Attache Gives Reception; Semerdzhiev Attends C 5
Zhivkov, Todorov Congratulate Laotian Counterparts C 5
Ethiopian Agrarian Delegation Holds Talks C 5
Turkish Minister Arrives To Attend Tourism Session C 7
Briefs: Leaders at Library Session; Socialist Integrational C 7
Session; Polluting Cement Plant Closed;
Soviet Komsomol Delegation

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak Chairs CPCZ Consultation Meeting D 1
Economic Development Report Delivered at CPCZ Plenum D 1
More on Indra-Led Delegation to Japan D 4
Holds Talk With Fukuda D 4
Visits Sony Plant D 5
Assessment of Trade Relations Within CEMA D 5
Economic Cooperation With France Outlined D 5
[RUDE PRAVO 1 Dec]
RUDE PRAVO on Expanded Cooperation With Albania [28 Nov] D 6
RUDE PRAVO Says U.S. Welcomes Chinese Developments [2 Dec] D 7
Briefs: TU Delegation to Aden D 7

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers Arrive in Berlin E 1
Honecker Meets With Soviet Ambassador Abrasimov E 1
Stoph Receives Romania's Oprea for Economic Talks E 1
Kirchoff-Led Delegation Ends Visit to Vietnam E 1

Official Assures SAWPO Charge d'Affaires of Support E 2
Reportage on Friendship Societies' Meeting in Berlin E 2
Honecker Receives Leaders E 2
More on Honecker's Address E 3
Solidarity Contributions for Vietnam Organized E 4
Synagogue Reconstruction Supported by State E 4

HUNGARY

Further Reportage on Ethiopia's Mengistu's Official Visit F 1
Losonczi, Mengistu Toasts F 1
Ends Visit, Departs F 3
Journalists Discuss SALT, Foreign Policy Issues F 3

POLAND

More on Jablonski's Official Visit to Angola G 1
Arrives in Luanda G 1
Talks Begin G 1
Neto, Jablonski Speak at Rally G 1
Jablonski Addresses Reception G 2
Agreements Signed G 2
Luanda in Polish Shipping Schedule G 3
Havana, Luanda Reportage [cross-reference] G 3
Jablonski Receives SWAPO Chairman Sam Nujoma G 3
Ethiopia's Mengistu To Visit During First Half of December G 4
More on Wojtaszek's Visit to Indonesia, Malaysia [cross-reference] G 4
TRYBUNA LUDU Notes Need for Improved U.S.-USSR Relations G 4
Democratic Party Sejm Group Departs for FRG G 5
Spanish Trade Minister Continues Talks G 6
Trade Protocol Concluded with North Korea G 6
Szczecin Party-Economic Aktivs Discuss Production G 6
[TRYBUNA LUDU 28 Nov]
Kielce Political-Economic Aktivs Discuss Farming G 7
[TRYBUNA LUDU 28 Nov]
Briefs: New Ambassador in Malaysia; Soviet Official's Talks G 7

ROMANIA

Egyptian Prime Minister Arrives as 'Special Envoy' H 1
Ethiopia's Mengistu Begins Visit 5 December H 1
Sudanese Foreign Minister Arrives for Commission Session H 1
Ceausescu Receives French CP Secretary, Plissonier H 1
State Receives Congratulatory Messages on Anniversary H 2
Hua Kuo-feng Congratulations [SCINTEIA 1 Dec] H 2
As-Sadat Message [SCINTEIA 1 Dec] H 2
Israeli President's Greetings [SCINTEIA 3 Dec] H 3
Japanese CP Message [SCINTEIA 4 Dec] H 3
PLO Representative Gives Reception on Solidarity Day H 3
SCINTEIA Carries Article on Impact of Arms Race H 4
Ceausescu Address to RCP Central Committee Plenum [SCINTEIA 30 Nov] H 4
New Army, Interior Ministry Recruits Take Oath H 10
Briefs: Protocol With Portugal H 10

YUGOSLAVIA

Tito Receives National Day Greetings From 'Arafat, Honecker I 1
Djuranovic Receives National Day Greetings From Abroad I 2
Tito Greets Leaders on National Anniversaries I 2
Laos' Souphanouvong I 2
UAE's Shaykh Al Nuhayyan I 2
Djuranovic Greets Laos' Phomvihan on National Day I 2
Dolanc Received by Tito Before Departing for Poland I 2
Tito Receives Youth Federation President Vlasi I 3
POLITIKA Reviews Situation in Warsaw Pact I 3
[Bajalski, 1 Dec]
Views Military Issues I 5
[Bajalski, 2 Dec]
BORBA Urges Conclusion of New Agreement With EEC I 6
[Vujovic, 19 Nov]
Kurtovic Addresses SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium I 7
Nonaligned States' Nuclear Power Meeting Held in Belgrade I 9
Briefs: Delegation Leaves for Moscow I 9

SHEHU RECEIVES SPANISH MARXIST DELEGATION

AU022057Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 2 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Mehmet Shehu received the delegation of the Communist Party of Spain (Marxist-Leninist) led by Raoul Marco and Elena Odena, members of the party Central Committee Secretariat, and including Manuel Blanco Chilite, Ramon Sanches and Angel Garses, members of the Executive Committee of the party Central Committee. The reception was also attended by Comrade Ramiz Alia, Comrade Fiqrete Shehu and others. Comrade Mehmet Shehu hosted a dinner in honor of the guests which was attended by the comrades who had attended the reception. Both the reception and the dinner took place in a very friendly and cordial atmosphere.

Tirana Radio Reports Visit

AU022058Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 2 Dec 78 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Communist Party of Spain (Marxist-Leninist), led by Raoul Marco and Elena Odena, members of the party Central Committee Secretariat, and including Manuel Blanco Chivite, Ramon Sanches and Angel Garses, members of the Executive Committee of the party Central Committee, visited Albania recently at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee. Hejuran Isai and Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee Politburo members and secretaries, received the delegation of the Communist Party of Spain (Marxist-Leninist) at the premises of the AWP Central Committee and held talks in a friendly atmosphere and a spirit of proletarian internationalism. The talks showed a complete unanimity of views on all problems discussed. The talks were also attended by Gafur Cuci and Xhelil Gjoni, AWP Central Committee members, as well as Piro Bita, director of the Foreign Directorate attached to the AWP Central Committee, and others.

During its stay in our country, the Spanish delegation participated in the festivities which took place in Tirana on the occasion of the liberation anniversaries. The delegation also visited industrial and agricultural enterprises and historic and cultural and educational centers in Tirana, Elbasan, Lushnje and Mat districts. During these visits the guests met with workers, cooperativists, students, teachers, cultural and artistic people, as well as party cadres in the districts, with whom they held very warm and fraternal talks. Everywhere the Albanian communists expressed their respect for and solidarity with the revolutionary struggle waged by the Communist Party of Spain (Marxist-Leninist) and the popular masses for freedom, independence and socialism. The representatives of the Communist Party of Spain (Marxist-Leninist) expressed their militant solidarity with the AWP and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in their struggle to build socialism and to defend (?its victories) against the various imperialists and social imperialists, and with their resolute struggle against the anti-Marxist and treacherous activity of the Chinese revisionist leaders against the Albanian people. The delegation has left our country and has returned home.

ALIA, POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND ART EXHIBITION

LD031330Y Tirana ATA in English 1010 GMT 3 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpt] Tirana, 3 Dec, ATA--Yesterday afternoon, the national exhibition of figurative arts devoted to the 100th anniversary of the Albanian league founded in Prizren, this remarkable event in the history of the Albanian people, was opened in one of the halls of the Palace of Culture in Tirana.

Present on this occasion were working people of work and production centers, various institutions of the capital, military men of art and culture, young men and young women, etc. Attending the ceremony of the opening of the exhibition were also the member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the C.C. of the party Ramiz Alia, the member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the party and First Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Adil Carcani, the member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the party and Vice President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Spiro Koleka, the member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the party and President of the Central Council of the Trade Unions of Albania Rita Marko, the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the party and Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Qirjako Mihali, the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the party and First Secretary of the Tirana District party committee Simon Stefani, the Vice President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Shefqet Peci, the Minister of Education and Culture Tefta Cami, the President of the Academy of Sciences of the P.S.R. of Albania Aleks Buda, the Chairman of the Albanian Writers' and Artists' Union Dritero Agolli, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tirana District People's Council Nesip Ibrahimi and other comrades.

Present was also a group of painters of the association of figurative arts of Kosovo, headed by the painter Myslim Mulliqi, which has come upon the invitation of the Albanian Writers' and Artists' Union to take part in the ceremony of the opening of this exhibition.

The speech on the occasion was made by the vice minister of education and culture and chairman of the Committee of Culture and Arts of the P.S.R. of Albania, Anastas Kondo. Comrade Ramiz Alia cut the ribbon.

EMBASSY RECEPTIONS HELD ON 34 ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

LD031236Y Tirana ATA in English 0908 GMT 3 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpts] Tirana, 3 Dec, ATA--On occasion of the 34th anniversary of the liberation and the triumph of the people's revolution, the ambassador of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Izedin Hajdini, gave a reception. Present at the reception were the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, Nguyen Duy Trinh, the secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice president and general secretary of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly, Xuan Thui, the president of the National Front of Vietnam, (Hoang Kuok), the vice president of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly, Nguyen Xie, the minister of foreign trade, Dang Viet Chau, the minister of middle, higher and vocational education, Nguyen Dinh Tu, the chairman of the People's Committee of Hanoi, Tran (Vi), the vice minister of foreign affairs, (Hoang Bie Son), the vice minister of defence, General (Vu Xuan Ciem), as well as other high ranking functionaries of the central institutions, generals of the Vietnamese People's Army, representatives of the mass organizations and others. The reception was also attended by heads and functionaries of the diplomatic representations and international organizations accredited to Hanoi.

On occasion of the 34th anniversary of the liberation of Albania and the triumph of the people's revolution, the ambassador of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ndreci Rizo, gave a reception. Attending the reception were the vice chairman of the Administrative Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [as received], Kong Chin-tae, the chairman of the committee of education, Kim Il-tae, the minister of land and marine transport, (Pang Choi Gap), the chairman of the committee of relations with foreign countries, (Kim Kuan Sob), vice ministers of the foreign affairs, foreign trade economic relations with foreign countries, officers of the Korean People's Army, directors and functionaries of the departments and various institutions. The reception was attended also by heads and functionaries of the diplomatic representations accredited to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. On this occasion, Ndreci Rizo and Kong Chin-tae delivered speeches.

On occasion of the 34th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution, the ambassador of the PSR of Albania to the FSR of Yugoslavia, Sokrat Plaka, gave a reception at the embassy seat. Present at the reception were Mihajlo Javorski, vice president of the Federal Chamber of the Federal Assembly of the F.S.R. of Yugoslavia, Nijaz Dizdarevic, chairman of the committee for foreign affairs of the Federal Assembly, Imer Pulja, federal secretary for markets and general economic questions, Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, member of the Federal Executive [word indistinct], Ilija Vakic, president of the Federal Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia, Budimir Loncar, federal under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, Bajazit Nusi, vice president of the Executive Council of the Autonomous Socialist Region of Kosovo, and other invitees. Also present at the reception were heads of the diplomatic representations, as well as other members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Belgrade, foreign journalists, etc.

On occasion of the November 28 and 29 festivities the ambassador of the PSR of Albania to Romania, Nesip Kaci, gave a reception at the embassy seat. Present were Ion Patan, deputy prime minister, Miu Dobrescu, president of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, Eugen Proka, minister of health, Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Ion Stoian, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Iosif Tripsa, vice chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as representatives of the central departments and institutions and other invitees. Present were also heads of the diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest and other members of the diplomatic corps.

ZERI I POPULLIT COMMENTS ON MOSCOW WARSAW PACT MEETING

AU031705Y Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 30 Nov 78 p 4 AU

[Qako Dango article: "Pacifist Slogans Cannot Conceal the Aggressive Nature of the Warsaw Pact"]

[Excerpts] A high-level meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the aggressive Warsaw Pact was held recently in Moscow. The tone of the meeting was set by its organizers, the leaders of Soviet social imperialism. Brezhnev had the first and last words. He delivered the opening speech, the main speech and, fainlly, drew the meeting's conclusions.

The fact that the Moscow social imperialists have increased their demagogic clamor about peace is not fortuitous. The proceedings of the Warsaw Pact meeting took place at a time when, in the name of the "balance of power," the arms race between the two superpowers, that is between the United States and the Soviet Union, as well as between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, has assumed monstrous proportions. The exacerbation of the Soviet-U.S. rivalry, not to mention the other imperialist powers, has led to the exacerbation of tension and even to armed conflicts. A bitter clash between the imperialist interests of the two superpowers is obvious in the Middle East, where each side is trying to elbow out the other and to intensify its expansion and penetration. U.S. imperialism has become extremely active under the slogan of a "peaceful solution" in this area, a solution which aims at burying the Palestine problem and sacrificing the sovereign rights of the Arab peoples, and at creating favorable conditions for implementing Washington's expansionist plans in that area. The Soviet social imperialists, on the other hand, posing as friends of the Arabs, are striving to deceive and divide the Arab countries in order to thus take the struggle of the Palestinian people under their control and to penetrate more deeply into the Middle East, in rivalry with U.S. imperialism. A tense situation has also been created in southern Africa as a result of the intrigues and conspiracies of the imperialist superpowers to secure their further intervention on the African Continent. Armed conflicts have arisen and are continuing between Uganda and Tanzania, Ethiopia and Somalia and so forth. The clash of interimperialist interests and its dangerous consequences have also become apparent recently in Southeast Asia and the Far East. In particular, the recent activation of Chinese policy in areas such as Europe, Asia and Africa, quite apart from China's intentions of securing economic advantages to nurture its ambitions of becoming a superpower and of extending its zones of influence, is also a reflection of its alliance with U.S. imperialism against Soviet social imperialism. Life is revealing increasingly more clearly the aggressive intentions of the two superpowers and all other imperialist forces.

The Soviet social imperialists are shouting themselves hoarse about "peace" and the "reduction of tension" in order to conceal their true features as warmongers and conspirators. In fact, however, they also manipulated this meeting of the Warsaw Pact to intensify their military preparations and to hatch new aggressive plans.

The question of disarmament took a large place in the declaration issued after the meeting. To give the impression that they supposedly want to put an end to the arms race, and to conceal their unbridled rearmament, the leaders of Soviet social imperialism, who had drafted the declaration in advance and merely presented it for approval, are stressing that, according to them, a symbolic reduction of military budgets is necessary and that the Soviet-U.S. imperialist agreement on SALT II must be concluded in order to achieve disarmament. These are described as "realistic and constructive proposals" and "peace initiatives" which will supposedly lead toward disarmament and "clear up the international climate." Hence their appeal to the peoples to approve and "greet" these proposals, since they are supposedly in their interest.

This meeting of the aggressive Warsaw Pact was convened by the heads of the Kremlin, and its proceedings took place under their guidance for purposes that are totally opposed to the demagogic declarations running through the communique and the approved declaration. To preserve secrecy, the informative communique and the declaration stress briefly that "current problems concerning the development of the situation in Europe were discussed and ideas were exchanged on certain international problems in general." News agencies report that the Brezhnev clique set the Moscow meeting the task of approving its plans to further rearm and to extend its influence in the Middle East, Africa and Southeast Asia. In the context of interimperialist rivalries, special attention was devoted at the meeting to the Balkan Peninsula, "particularly," as the agencies point out, "following Hua Kuo-feng's visit to this area." [paragraph continues]

It is stressed, at the same time, that the meeting heard a report by Marshal Kulikov, the pact's commander in chief, on "the practical work carried out by the joint command." This means, in fact, the adoption of new measures intended to further strengthen the Moscow masters' political, military and economic control over the vassal countries, measures which will increase the obligations of these vassals to their master with regard to the intensification of military preparations and the total conversion of these countries into appendages of the aggressive army of Soviet social imperialism.

Events have always indicated that following all NATO or Warsaw Pact meetings, the two superpowers have increased the military potential of these blocs, as well as their interference and intrigues in various areas of the world. Numerous facts indicate that the Warsaw Pact and NATO, being instruments in the service of the aggressive strategy of Soviet social imperialism and U.S. imperialism, are equally dangerous, have the same aggressive nature and that no distinction can be made between them. The Chinese leadership's calls to strengthen the aggressive NATO bloc; their dangerous agreements and alliances with U.S. imperialism, the West German revanchists and the Japanese militarists; and their approval of the U.S. military presence everywhere--in Asia, Europe and elsewhere--provide a great service to the imperialist wolves. Hence, the latter smile at the Chinese revisionists and "generously" promise them credits and aid. By this attitude the Chinese leadership has placed itself in the same boat as the inciters of a new world war between U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism, between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

ALBANIAN COMMUNITY IN ROMANIA GREETS AWP, GOVERNMENT

AU042115Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 4 Dec 78 AU

[Text] The AWP Central Committee and the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania have received the following telegram from Albanians residing in Romania:

We Albanians residing in Romania, gathered on the occasion of the great 28 and 29 November holidays of the Albanian people, send our best wishes and congratulations to you and through you to all the Albanian people on the successes achieved in the socialist construction of our beloved fatherland.

We old people recall those days of bondage, suffering and destitution which our people experienced under the rule of beys and feudal elements headed by Satrap Zog. The fascist occupation added to Albania's suffering. The Albanian Communist Party, now AWP headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, and the heroic struggle of the Albanian people, led by the party, was needed to end the destitution and poverty. By their heroic struggle the Albanian people liberated themselves from the occupiers and the country's traitors, and now Albania marches ahead proud of its history and the successes achieved in the building of Socialist Albania.

Although we reside far from our beloved country, we are aware of Albania's life and its progress. We are always studying the documents of the AWP and listen to the radio, the voice of the fatherland, the voice of truth. We are proud of the progress of our country. The words and explanations of our comrades who have visited Albania about the great progress of our country, the great development which industry and agriculture have assumed, the new life and the well-being of the people--all this appears like a dream to us. We are greatly pleased for these successes achieved under the AWP leadership, headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha.

May Socialist Albania live as long as the mountains. May the AWP and Comrade Enver Hoxa live.

ZERI I POPULLIT CITES MERGER OF DANISH MARXIST GROUPS

AU011728Y Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albania 28 Nov 78 p 4 AU

[Excerpts] ATA--The ML League and the Communist Union (M-L) of Denmark have issued a joint declaration in which they stress the absolute necessity of merging these two Marxist-Leninist organizations in Denmark into the CP of Denmark (M-L), and the work being done in this direction. The spontaneous struggle of the working class is growing and becoming increasingly more exacerbated, but the decisive prerequisite to insure the conduct of the revolution, that is, the communist party of the working class, is lacking. The working class is thus open to revisionist attacks and treachery. The ML League and the Communist Union (M-L) defend the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the glorious AWP and Comrade Enver Hoxha, that great Marxist-Leninist, and condemn China's action in breaking relations with Socialist Albania, which is shining increasingly more strongly as a beacon of socialism in the world. They also denounce the breaking off of relations with the AWP, which has consistently been in the vanguard in defending Marxism-Leninism through a prolonged and staunch struggle against modern revisionism of all hues. The ML League and the Communist Union (M-L) will shortly circulate a draft program of the CP of Denmark (M-L) compiled by a joint commission in open debate.

EARTHQUAKE SHAKES AREA 60 KILOMETERS SOUTH OF TIRANA

AU032009Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 3 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Today at 0911 hours the seismological center registered an earthquake 60 kilometers south of Tirana. The earthquake measures four on the Richter scale. According to reports so far, the earthquake was strongly felt in the epicenter area, which includes the Ngurrez, Fier-shegan and Toshkez villages between Lushnje and Fier, its strength being over five degrees.

BRIEFS

NEW PLANT COMMISSIONED--A new plant designed to produce prefabricated concrete panels for apartments was commissioned at the Josif Pashko construction materials combine in Tirana on 27 November. (Nesho Konomi), director of this combine, presided over the inaugural meeting. Rrapo Dervish spoke to the gathering on behalf of the AWP Central Committee and Council of Ministers. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 27 Nov 78 AU]

DOLOMITE FURNACE COMMISSIONED--On the eve of the great November holidays a second dolomite processing furnace has been commissioned at the Steel of the Party metallurgical combine in Elbasan. The two furnaces now produce all the (?refractory) bricks required by the combine, and thus such bricks will no longer be imported. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 27 Nov 78 AU]

CONSTRUCTION BLASTING REPORTED--A new success was achieved by the construction of the hydroelectric power plant at Fierze. They successfully carried out their tenth blasting, bringing down 600,000 cubic meters of rocks to fill the giant dam under construction. The blasting took place 2 weeks ahead of the original schedule. The blasting was witnessed by Minister of Construction Rahman Hanku; Faik Kopaci, first secretary of Tropoje District party committee; Bajram Mega, chairman of the district people's council executive committee and others. In the afternoon a ceremony was held at the plant's club, at which medals awarded by the presidium of the People's Assembly were distributed to teams and individuals who have distinguished themselves in the construction of this great project. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albania 1900 GMT 28 Nov 78 AU]

BTA ANNOUNCEMENT ON INCIDENT AT EMBASSY IN CAIRO

AU041900Y Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 4 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 4 Dec, BTA--On December 2, a group of several hundred Egyptian citizens attacked the Bulgarian Embassy in Cairo, inflicting great material damage. The Egyptian authorities, instead of helping to secure the life of the Bulgarian employees and their families and the normal functioning of the embassy, organized an armed assault two days later and penetrated into the embassy by force. They detained the Bulgarian ambassador and the employees who were on the premises, forced the doors and desk locks and illegally searched the whole place.

In the moment the BTA is transmitting this announcement the Bulgarian Embassy in Cairo is occupied by armed police and troops who proceed with their vandal actions. According to the foreign news agencies, this disgusting and provocative operation is headed by a high official of the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior.

Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian foreign minister, today summoned the Egyptian ambassador in Sofia, Mr M.F.(Byoil), and voiced a sharp protest on behalf of the Bulgarian Government in connection with this unprecedented act in international relations. The Egyptian ambassador was informed that the armed assault organized by the Egyptian authorities against the Bulgarian Embassy in Cairo was the rudest violation of the elementary principles and norms of the international law and the Vienna convention on diplomatic relations, which guarantees the immunity, rights and privileges to the diplomatic representations and their employees. The Bulgarian foreign minister warned that all consequences of this hostile act will fall upon the Egyptian side.

In connection with the accident [as received] Bulgaria's Foreign Minister Mladenov sent a cable to the UN secretary general, Kurt Waldheim.

Cairo Reports Incident

NC041304Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Dec 78 NC

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat has ordered the security authorities to take necessary measures to arrest the accused [al-muttahamin] and seize the firearms used in the incident in which some Bulgarian Embassy employees attacked an Egyptian woman and her two daughters, so as to enable the competent Egyptian authorities to investigate the incident.

Two days ago some employees of the Bulgarian Embassy beat up a woman and her two daughters because the embassy wanted them to evacuate their building after the embassy had bought it. The employees also fired shots to intimidate people who gathered to rescue the woman and her two daughters.

At that time, the investigating authorities demanded that the accused and the firearms used be handed over. The embassy refused, despite the transgression committed by its employees and their firing shots without justification--a matter which could have had bad consequences, let alone the fact that it violates international norms and diplomatic behavior.

With the embassy refusing to hand over the accused and the firearms, the president issued his aforementioned instructions to reaffirm the sovereignty of the law and preserve the dignity of the Egyptian citizen in his homeland.

The security forces set out for the aforementioned building and carried out this task. They seized the firearms found in the Bulgarian Embassy and arrested the assailants.

Sofia Recalls Diplomatic Staff

AU050817Y Sofia BTA in English 0811 GMT 5 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 5 Dec, BTA--In connection with the organized invasion and occupation of the building of the Bulgarian Embassy in Cairo by the Egyptian police and troops Bulgarian foreign minister, Mr Petur Mladenov, handed to the Egyptian ambassador in Sofia, Mr M. F. A. Kader, a note voicing acute protest against this unprecedented act in the international affairs and diplomatic practice, which is a flagrant violation of the principles and norms of the international law.

The moves of the Egyptian authorities have made impossible further any normal functioning of the Bulgarian diplomatic mission in Egypt. In this connexion the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria decided to recall their ambassador to Egypt and the diplomatic staff of the Bulgarian Embassy. The Egyptian ambassador to Bulgaria and the diplomatic staff of the Egyptian Embassy in Sofia were notified to leave the territory of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in three days' time.

POLITBURO, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPROVE MOSCOW PACT MEETING

AU041102Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Dec 78 p 1 AU

[Apparent text of decision by BCP Central Committee Politburo, State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, adopting the decisions of the 22-23 November Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee session in Moscow]

[Text] The BCP Central Committee Politburo, State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria heard a report on the work and results of the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, which took place in Moscow on 22-23 November, read by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary, chairman of the State Council and leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the session. These bodies fully approved the delegation's activity and expressed full agreement with the documents that were signed and the decisions made.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo, State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria note with satisfaction that the coordinated foreign policy activity and the ever growing cooperation and unity of action in the international arena pursued actively and consistently by the fraternal countries of the socialist community are continuing to be the main stabilizing factor in the international situation, a factor securing peace, cooperation and social progress for all peoples.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo, State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria stress the great significance that implementing a change in the area of disarmament will have for peace. In order to solve this exceptionally important problem of our time, the Moscow declaration offers a broad, comprehensive and effective complex of initiatives and measures. It is only through reaching agreements in the area of curbing the arms race and disarmament that the world can be saved from the nightmare of a nuclear catastrophe, relieved of the burden of military expenditures and directed toward the road of mutual confidence, of peacefully solving all disputable questions, of security and cooperation.

The policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and all countries of the socialist community aims--in accordance with its social essence--toward peace and only peace. This was once again confirmed by the Moscow session. However, because of the increasing armament on the part of NATO countries, the Warsaw Pact member-countries are compelled to undertake the necessary measures for strengthening the defensive alliance of the socialist community and its defense forces, exclusively for defending the creative and peaceful work of their peoples.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo, State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria stress the great importance of these postulates of the Moscow declaration which categorically condemn the imperialist policy of aggression, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism. The Bulgarian people decisively oppose the attempts to oppress the legal striving of the nations toward peaceful and independent development which hinder the process of detente.

The BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, stemming from their peaceful foreign policy, consider it their international duty to further decisively oppose the militaristic course in international life of the Chinese leadership, its hegemonistic aims and acts, and its attempts to reach an alliance with all world reactionary and aggressive forces, something which hinders detente and normal mutual relations between the nations and destabilizes the situation in the world as a whole and in its separate regions.

The comprehensive cooperation and growing unity of action of the socialist community countries are a powerful factor and an active guarantee for implementing the socio-economic plans, the decisions on increasing the influence of real socialism on international relations and reaching new successes in the struggle for detente, disarmament and peace which have been adopted by congresses of the fraternal parties. In accordance with the Moscow declaration, the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to make their active contribution to expanding and perfecting the relations and cooperation on a bilateral and multilateral basis, in all areas of life. They will further continue to exchange experience in socialist and communist construction, will expand and develop the coordination and unity of action with the other fraternal socialist countries for deciding important international problems, and will strengthen the friendship, fraternity, and unity between the socialist community countries on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria once again declares its full solidarity with the fraternal people of Vietnam and with the struggle which it--still suffering from the wounds of the imperialist aggression--has to conduct in the name of its free and independent socialist development. The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the SRV, which was signed recently, is a new manifestation of socialist internationalism and socialist mutual assistance. It will play an important role in constructing socialism on Vietnamese soil as well as strengthening socialism's international positions.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo, State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, stress once again that the CPSU, the great country of the Soviet people, and personally Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the most noted political figure of our time and a passionate supporter of the cause of peace and human progress, will have a further decisive role in strengthening and developing the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation of the socialist community countries, as well as their struggle for lasting peace and social progress.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the entire Bulgarian people are aware of the historic significance of the Moscow session's appeal and are in complete readiness to make their contribution to solving the major tasks posed by the Moscow session of the Warsaw Pact member-countries so that mankind can really enter the 21st century under conditions of lasting peace and broad international cooperation.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo, State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria also fully adopt the declaration of the leaders of the communist and workers' parties and the governments of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the GDR, the People's Republic of Poland, the USSR, the People's Republic of Hungary and the CSSR on the situation in the Middle East. They stress the determination expressed in the declaration to further act for the comprehensive, just and effective solution of the Middle East problem, against all kinds of separate deals and in the interest of all nations of the region, international security and world peace.

LEADERS CELEBRATE BCP HISTORY INSTITUTE ANNIVERSARY

AU022047Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Dec 78 AU

[Summary] "At the home of active fighters against capitalism and fascism in Sofia, a festive meeting was held on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the creation of the Institute of History of the BCP Central Committee. The meeting was attended by the comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Iliov, Tsola Dragoycheva and other officials."

The institute was awarded the Georgi Dimitrov Order on the occasion of the anniversary. "Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, presented the order."

Comrade Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, read a greetings address on behalf of the BCP Central Committee. He stated as follows:

[Lilov--begin recording] "The BCP Central Committee deeply believes that the institute on history of the BCP Central Committee has proved during its longtime activities its political and ideological maturity and creative possibilities and that it will also work selflessly in the future for the fulfillment of the noble tasks assigned to it. The BCP Central Committee wishes the members of the institute vigor and scholarly daring so that the staff may work as devotedly and selflessly as before for the triumph of the great communist ideas and [word indistinct] of our beloved BCP and [words indistinct]. [end recording]

David Elazar, director of the institute, read a report on its activities. He reviewed the 25 years of work of the institute as a scientific and propaganda center which is implementing an important role in the ideological activities of the party.

CUBAN MILITARY ATTACHE GIVES RECEPTION; SEMERDZHIEV ATTENDS

AU041516Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 4 Dec 78 AU

[Text] On the 22d anniversary of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces, today (Lt Col Julio Fernandez Balshe), Cuban military attache in Bulgaria, gave a reception at the embassy.

The reception, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and commander in chief of the general staff; Col Gen Venko Palin, BCP Central Committee military department head; deputy ministers of national defense, generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army. Col Gen Khachik Ambaryan, representative of the Warsaw Pact commander in chief with the Bulgarian People's Army, also attended the reception.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV CONGRATULATE LAOTIAN COUNTERPARTS

AU012000Y Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 1 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 1 Dec, BTA--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP, and Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a telegram to the secretary general of the CC of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos and prime minister of the republic, Mr Kaysone Phomvihane, and to the president and chairman of the Supreme National Assembly of that country, Mr Souphanouvong.

The telegram conveys most cordial congratulations on the occasion of the third anniversary of proclaiming the People's Democratic Republic of Laos.

The telegram reads that in the last three years the people of Laos, led by their vanguard--the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, have achieved great successes in consolidating the revolutionary order and in carrying through the social and economic reconstruction of the country. The international positions of People's Laos have also been strengthened in a friendly alliance with Vietnam. The People's Democratic Republic of Laos performs the role of a vanguard of socialism in South-East Asia and marks its contribution to the efforts for frustrating the expansionist aspirations of imperialism and the international reaction in consolidating peace and goodneighbourliness in that part of the world.

The telegram points out that, built on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the relations between the BCP and the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, between Bulgaria and Laos, will still further develop to the interests of the Bulgarian and Laotian people, to the unity and solidarity of the fraternal socialist countries and revolutionary forces in the world, in the name of peace, international security and progress.

ETHIOPIAN AGRARIAN DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS

AU022033Y Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 2 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 2 Dec, BTA--A delegation of the All-Ethiopian Peasants' Association led by Mr Abdela Sonezal, chairman of the association, arrived here upon November 23, at the invitation of the standing committee of the Bulgarian agrarian union.

The Ethiopian delegation had cordial and friendly talks with a delegation (?of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union) headed by Petur Tanchev, secretary of the union and first vice president of the State Council. The talks touched on matters concerning the promotion of relations of cooperation between the two organizations and on their contribution to the development of political, economic and cultural ties between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and socialist Ethiopia.

The significance of Mr Todor Zhivkov's visit to socialist Ethiopia was stressed at the [words indistinct] significance of his talks with Mr Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Council of Ministers.

The secretary of the Bulgarian agrarian union spoke about the half-a-century-long fruitful cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Bulgarian agrarian union as a political factor of prime importance. It was and still is in the Bulgarian people's struggle against fascism and capitalism, in their building of socialism and in the creative solution of the agrarian problem. The secretary went on to reveal the interest in which the Ethiopian people's heroic struggle was followed up here and the feelings of sympathy for the Ethiopian people who were successfully defending the revolution, the unity and the territorial integrity of the country from the encroachments of reactionary forces, getting prepared for the economic reforms with feelings of strong conviction.

The chairman of the All-Ethiopian Peasants' Association spoke about the association's work in defence of the revolutionary gains, for strengthening the new power in the provinces and about the successful way in which the agrarian reform was carried out. He thanked for the feelings of solidarity and for the gratuitous aid Bulgaria extended to the Ethiopian revolution. Mr Abdela Soneza expressed admiration and praise for the comprehensive achievements in Bulgaria, especially emphasizing the favourable impressions the achievements in the socialist Bulgarian village made on him.

The delegation gave a high appraisal for Bulgaria's active, constructive and peaceful foreign policy in the Balkans, in Europe and the world.

Satisfaction with the friendly relations that bind the Bulgarian agrarian union and the All-Ethiopian Association was expressed during the talks and the possibilities for their further strengthening, too, were underscored.

It is said in the communique on the talks that the Bulgarian agrarian union and the All-Ethiopian Association unreservedly support the war the progressively minded people have waged for the safeguarding of peace and that they will work for the rallying of the international democratic agrarian ranks, for halting the arms race, for dispersing the nuclear menace, against the development and manufacture of the neutron weapon, for general and complete disarmament, for furthering the goals of detente.

The major significance of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia was emphasized and specified as a fresh manifestation of the feelings of friendship and solidarity of all the socialist countries for the states that overthrew oppression and exploitation and were building up the new life.

The Bulgarian agrarian union and the All-Ethiopian Association signed a protocol on the expansion of ties and mutual cooperation, led by the conviction that thereby they would contribute to strengthening the links of cooperation between the two countries, to bringing the Bulgarian and the Ethiopian peoples closer to one another.

TURKISH MINISTER ARRIVES TO ATTEND TOURISM SESSION

AU022113Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 2 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 2 Dec, BTA--Neighbouring Turkey ranks first in the number of foreigners visiting Bulgaria. Some 1.5 million Turkish citizens cross the border every year. It is true most of these are guest-workers crossing it on their way to Western Europe, but the number of those who remain longer is growing. On the other hand the number of Bulgarians who visited Istanbul by air, sea or road, too is growing. Notedeserving is the fact that Balkantourist and other Bulgarian travel agencies are organizing trips to neighboring Turkey for a large number of holiday makers from third countries. In the ten months of this year alone, 22,000 foreigners at the Bulgarian seaside holiday resorts have been on a trip to Turkey.

A greater furthering of Bulgaro-Turkish touristic ties is the subject to be discussed by the Bulgaro-Turkish commission on matters of tourism which started its work here today. To take part in the talks Mr Alev Coskun, the Turkish minister of information and tourism, arrived in Sofia in the company of his wife at the invitation by Mr Georgi Evtimov, chairman of the state tourism committee. The programme of Mr Alev Coskun and his wife schedules a sightseeing tour in the Bulgarian capital, visits to the city of Varna and the seaside resort of Zlatni Piassatsi. The Turkish minister will also study the Bulgarian experience in resort construction.

BRIEFS

LEADERS AT LIBRARY SESSION--A session of the national committee for preparing the celebrations devoted to the centenary of the national library was held today. Present were Aleksandur Lilov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Georgi Yordanov, Georgi Dzhagarov, Lyubomir Pavlov, Patriarch Maksim and Kostadinka Kalaydzhieva, director of the National Library. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 21 Nov 78 AU]

SOCIALIST INTEGRATION SESSION--A joint session of the scientific councils at the international institute for economic problems of the world socialist system attached to the CEMA Executive Committee and of the institute for international relations and socialist integration at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences opened in Sofia today. The main problems on the integration process among the CEMA member-countries were discussed. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 21 Nov 78 AU]

POLLUTING CEMENT PLANT CLOSED--Since the purifying equipment in an old department of a cement plant in Devnya has stopped, the chairman of the committee for environmental protection at the Council of Ministers has ordered the production of cement at this old plant's department to be stopped because the pollution caused by it exceeded the norms allowed for this purpose. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 21 Nov 78 AU]

SOVIET KOMSOMOL DELEGATION--The delegation of the All-Union Leninist Komsomol led by Anatoliy (Derevyanko), secretary of the All-Union Leninist Komsomol Central Committee on ideological issues, which paid a week-long visit to Bulgaria on exchange of experience, left the country today. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 21 Nov 78 AU]

HUSAK CHAIRS CPCZ CONSULTATION MEETING

LD042259Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Chief secretaries of CPCZ Regional Committees and the party's municipal committees in Prague and Bratislava met for consultations in Prague today under the (?chairmanship) of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The meeting was also attended by members of the Presidium and the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee. The meeting (?previewed the activities) undertaken this year in implementation of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and their future (?improvement) [words indistinct] in connection with economic development and internal party life next year.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REPORT DELIVERED AT CPCZ PLENUM

LD042010Y Prague CTK in English 1704 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 4 Dec, CETEKA--The 12th plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia opened in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle this afternoon. The Central Committee will debate a report of its Presidium on the main trends of national economic development in 1979, delivered by Presidium member Vaclav Hula, of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee departments, and other guests.

The session was opened and is chaired by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. The participants in the session paid tribute to the memory of the late Oldrich Svacina, candidate of the Central Committee and Czech minister of industry.

The Central Committee elected working commissions. Presidium member Vaclav Hula delivered a report of the Presidium on the main tasks of national economic development in 1979. The Czechoslovak economy is developing and growing in the present sixth five-year plan period (1976-1980), as is the economic potential of Czechoslovakia, Vaclav Hula said here today.

Delivering the report of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee "on the main tasks of development of the national economy in 1979" at today's session of the communist party Central Committee, the party Presidium member said that the standard of living in Czechoslovakia continues to rise: Monetary incomes of the population increased by more than 13 percent in the past three years, personal consumption went up by more than 8 percent and social consumption by 18 percent. Average monthly wages in this period increase by 213 crowns, and will reach 2,517 crowns, altogether 400,000 flats have been completed in the past three years, more than provided for by the plan.

"However, we are not stressing only our successes, but point out with critical frankness also the shortcomings and problems" Vaclav Hula said, noting that the external economic conditions in recent years are laying special demands on the performance of the Czechoslovak economy. It has to be explained that the conditions will be even more difficult on the world market in many respects in the years to come. The adverse effects must be actively coped with by the Czechoslovak economy.

Vaclav Hula pointed out that of decisive importance, also in the Sixth Five-Year Plan period, was the fact that the major part of the increase of raw material and energy consumption needed by the national economy was provided from the socialist countries, mainly the Soviet Union.

Vaclav Hula pointed out in the communist party Presidium report that the implementation of the Si:th Five-Year Plan is also strongly [word indistinct] the influence of some internal phenomena. Import demands are increasing while the Czechoslovak economy is unable to ensure exports to the required extent and to adjust engineering production flexibly enough to the growing demands of world markets.

Despite the no small increases in fuel and energy supplies the development of the economy is being ensured only at considerable tension. Although the Czechoslovak economy is oriented on the maximum use of its own resources it has been necessary to increase the import, especially of fuel oils. Although the farmers gathered in an all-time production record grain harvest, the import demands of agricultural production were not reduced. This is partly due to the fact that crop production is unable to fully meet the fodder needs.

The consequence of all this is that the plan for 1979 and the directive for 1980 lay a much greater stress on the mobilization of the internal reserves, the manufacturing branches, on the strengthening of the export ability, lowering of import claims and raising the technical standard and quality of production.

Vaclav Hula said that the plan for 1979 and the directive for 1980 are aimed at maximum observance of the basic conceptual intentions of the 15th congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (?and) the sixth five-year plan, even under more difficult conditions.

Vaclav Hula pointed in his report to the power and energy base, which is a very demanding sphere requiring a faster and more consistent solution of problems. He said that the advantage of long-term agreements with the Soviet Union is particularly apparent in providing fuels. At the same time, he pointed out, the decision to (?become) more widely oriented on domestic resources proved correct.

Brown coal production has been increased by 13 million tonnes since 1973. Despite the difficult conditions it is necessary to raise brown coal production in 1979 to more than 96 million tonnes and in 1980 to 98.5 million tonnes. Vaclav Hula pointed to inadequate economy in the use of fuels and energy as one of the causes of the present difficulties, and said that fuel and energy savings are a national-economy task of basic importance. The situation in the power and energy balance urgently requires that the considerably high energy claims of the Czechoslovak economy be reduced. Special attention must be given to the extraction of brown energy coal in the North Bohemian coal basin. The smooth operation of the Czechoslovak power industry and the entire national economy depends increasingly on its reliable functioning, Vaclav Hula said.

The department of the Czechoslovak economy in 1979 will depend to a considerable degree on the implementation (?of) the planning [words indistinct] engineering. Overall engineering production will increase by 6.9 percent, while the export and domestic market (?delivery) will go up by nearly 12 percent, he said.

Vaclav Hula pointed out that adequate conditions are not being created for the concentration of forces on the development of forward-looking and effective programs. A particularly rapid growth is envisaged in the production of sub-delivery branches, such as hydraulic elements, industrial fittings, electrical instruments, pumps and electromotors. These branches will increase their output by more than 8 per cent in the next year.

In the consumer goods industry, too, wider use will be made of the domestic raw material and material base. Demanding tasks will face the woodworking and furniture industries, especially in foreign trade. In the chemical industry increases are envisaged especially in petrochemical production and the production of plastics and synthetic fibres. Vaclav Hula pointed out that the production of plastics has increased rapidly in the recent time and the output in 1979 will be more than 850,000 tonnes. A marked feature in the development of the chemical industry is orientation on the chemical processing of wood.

A special position in the 1979-1980 plan is held by agriculture and the food industry. A key issue is to ensure sufficient supplies of feeds in animal farming for the production of meat, milk and other animal products. The harvest of cereals must reach 11.2 million tonnes, that of forage 14.4 million tonnes and of sugar beet 8.7 million tonnes. The food industry is expected to increase its gross production by 4.1 per cent over 1978 and its deliveries for the domestic market by 6.per cent.

Speaking about the plan of scientific-technological development, Vaclav Hula said that a number of positive results have been attained so far in the implementation of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, but new products and technologies are not introduced in production in time. Priority must be given especially to tasks in the sphere of microelectronics, coal mining, textile engineering and agricultural transport machinery.

Capital construction remains one of the most exacting parts of the plan, he said and stressed that construction deadlines and schedules of putting projects into operation are not observed in many cases. The 1979 plan creates prerequisites for gradual overcoming of this phenomenon. The proposed extent of investments and the starting of construction are based on tested possibilities. The share of investments in the national income will be by 0.4 per cent lower than this year. Investments are being increased in the construction of nuclear power plants, the development of the manufacture of tractors, colour television screens, and other projects.

Main attention will be paid to projects creating prerequisites for coal mining in the North Bohemian coal basin, for putting into operation the second block of the nuclear power plant at Jaslovske Bohunice, the manufacture of tubes and pipes, and others.

The proportionate development of Czechoslovak economy is linked up with the balanced development of external economic relations, the basis and important factor of stability of which remains economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It is thus necessary to seek new possibilities of cooperation and goods exchange with these states.

As regards the non-socialist countries, the plan envisages a quicker growth of exports (an increase of more than seven percent), than the growth of imports (by less than two percent), Vaclav Hula continued.

Practically the whole increment in exports will have to be covered by the processing industry, engineering in particular. Imports must primarily satisfy the requirements of the whole society. It is also necessary to elaborate and implement an anti-imports policy, making it possible to exclude imports from non-socialist countries in cases in which it is possible to secure domestic raw materials and equipment.

Vaclav Hula went on to say that the main target of the 1979 plan is to continue increasing the living standard and strengthening social certainties. The monetary incomes of the population will grow by some 14,000 million crowns, i.e. more than four per cent, and average wages are to rise by 2.7 per cent. The plan expects the retail trade turnover to rise by at least three per cent, and 130,000 flats to be completed.

A draft directive for the elaboration of the 1980 plan is submitted together with the draft plan for 1979. Vaclav Hula summed up the following tasks on which the attention should be focused in the implementation of the plan for 1979, at today's session of the communist party Central Committee:

1. To increase the export capability of every enterprise while making maximum import savings. It is especially necessary to increase the decisive role of the engineering industry in the export trade and in supplies for domestic consumers;

2. To create conditions for the further increase in coal extraction. This necessitates mainly to eliminate shortcomings in the delivery of technological equipment for the construction of production facilities and to systematically increase fuel and energy savings;

3. In agriculture to give attention to the development of the domestic fodder base and to reduce the independence of the agricultural-food industry complex on imports;

4. To apply consistently the principles of the wage policy, to struggle against expressions of egalitarianism in the wage policy which are in contradiction with all-society interests--good work must be duly appreciated and sanctions must be used for bad work;

5. Market deliveries must be regarded as an important economic and political task, innovation and good quality must be ensured and the variety of consumer goods and foodstuffs increased;

6. In capital construction efforts must be focused on the completion of projects within the planned schedule;

7. Housing construction must be in harmony with the needs of developing productive forces and must be focused on the construction of flats in the North Bohemian region, in Prague and Bratislava.

The Presidium report was followed by a debate, in which Miroslav Mamula was the first to take the floor. He spoke about preparations for the 1979 plan in the North Moravian region, speaking about working and creative initiative, he stressed the selfless efforts of miners in the fulfillment of exacting tasks. Miloslav Hruskovic spoke about Slovakia's economic results in the past three years and its significant share in the development of Czechoslovak economy. He concentrated on the improvement of the quality of capital construction. Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and Central Committee secretary, informed the session about the Moscow meeting of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee, and dealt with several other questions of foreign policy. The plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia continues tomorrow.

MORE ON INDRA-LED DELEGATION TO JAPAN

Holds Talk With Fukuda

ID041246Y Prague CTK in English 0949 GMT 4 Dec 78 ID

[Text] Tokyo, 4 Dec, CETEKA correspondent--The present state of Czechoslovak-Japanese relations was discussed between visiting Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra and Japanese Premier Takeo Fukuda here today.

The two statesmen pointed out that further promotion of political, economic and cultural relations is in the interest of both countries and serves peace and understanding among nations. The meeting took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Visits Sony Plant

LD050002Y Prague CTK in English 1707 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, 4 Dec, CETEKA correspondent--The Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation, led by Alois Indra, currently in Japan visited today the "Sony" company in Atsugi. The company exports its products to 140 countries of the world, including Czechoslovakia.

Alois Indra, chairman of the Czechoslovak Assembly, also gave an interview to the Japanese NTV television company and to ASAHI SHIMBUN, one of the largest dailies in Japan. In the evening, the speaker of the upper house of the Japanese Parliament Ken Yasui gave a dinner in honour of the Czechoslovak delegation. The delegation will return to Czechoslovakia tomorrow.

ASSESSMENT OF TRADE RELATIONS WITHIN CEMA

LD041710Y Prague CTK in English 0850 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 4 Dec, CETEKA--Czechoslovakia's share in the annual volume of (?43) million rubles worth of goods exchanges between home trade spheres of Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) member states is roughly 15 per cent, or 2,800 million crowns in retail (?prices).

The latest exchanges are those with the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and the Soviet Union.

In 1974, Czechoslovakia organized 17 weeks in [word indistinct] department stores from other countries were selling their goods in particular department stores in Czechoslovakia. This action, held on an exchange basis, brought 105 million crowns, while last year there were already 42 with a turnover of 255 million.

Czechoslovakia's home market is enriched by the import of tinned and frozen fish, ice cream and cameras from the Soviet Union, leather goods from Hungary, lingerie and decorative fabrics from the GDR, and knitting machines, washing preparations and toys from Poland. By 1980, the volume of Czechoslovakia's goods exchanges is to be one-half higher than five years before.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH FRANCE OUTLINED

AU041332Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Dec 78 p 1 AU

[CTK/PY report: "Path to the Expansion of Cooperation With the CSSR; The Days of Czechoslovak Economy in Paris Successful"]

[Text] Paris, 30 November--The Czechoslovak Government delegation led by federal Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek, which attended the days of Czechoslovak economy in Paris beginning on 27 November, ended its stay in France on Thursday and returned home.

Prior to the departure Comrade Rohlicek said in an interview with the RUDE PRAVO Paris correspondent that the days of Czechoslovak science and technology in Paris were well prepared and proved that the institutions involved give great attention to economic cooperation with the CSSR. "During all our negotiations with the French partners, whether it was Premier R. Barre, Minister of Economy R. Monory, Minister of Small and Medium-Sized Industry J.P. Prouteau of the representatives or French Industrial circles, we met with a positive interest in expanding bilateral relations. The French partners did not conceal their dissatisfaction with the state of mutual trade up to now and of the economic cooperation between our two countries."

R. Rohlicek said further: "During all negotiations we emphasized that we see the basis for the expansion of relations above all in the development of equitable and bilaterally advantageous economic collaboration and industrial cooperation. We also expressed the view that it is necessary for the French side to become more interested in the Czechoslovak economy, in its possibilities and that it develop more initiative when searching for opportunities for cooperation. This, however, also applies to us. We did not go to Paris to conclude concrete contracts, but to contribute to the development of economic relations with France. I think that during the days of Czechoslovak science and technology we have succeeded in accomplishing this objective."

RUDE PRAVO ON EXPANDED COOPERATION WITH ALBANIA

AU3O1916Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Nov 78 p 6 AU

["(AR)"-Signed article: "The Holiday of the Albanian People: 34 Years Ago the National Liberation Battle in the Country Culminated"]

[Text] One of the most significant anniversaries of Albania's modern history falls on 29 November. In consequence of the Soviet Army's victorious advance against Hitlerite Germany and its allies, decisive prerequisites were established for the upsurge of the national liberation battle by the Albanian people, a battle which culminated 34 years ago in the complete victory over the fascist invaders and in the renewal of the country's national sovereignty.

The people's power, born in this struggle, has brought a general rebirth to Albania. The vestiges of feudal relations were eliminated, agriculture was reorganized on new foundations and gradual industrialization was begun. The country, which had belonged among the most backward countries in Europe, now entered a new phase of its development. The profound changes which Albania experienced were feasible only thanks to its close cooperation with the other socialist countries. From the very beginning these countries granted Albania substantial and all-round assistance in building its national economy. Textile plants and a number of other processing plants, cement works and also metallurgical enterprises were built. The utilization of mineral raw materials started--they represent one of the country's greatest riches. Mines were opened for extracting coal and good-quality nonferrous ore and crude oil extraction was started. Illiteracy--which under the old regime amounted to as much as 90 percent--was eliminated in Albania. The significant achievements in postwar Albania also include free health care.

To its own detriment, Albania in the 1960's broke off its fruitful and intensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries and concentrated its foreign policy and economic contacts on China. The Peking Maoist leadership tried to utilize this advantage to turn Albania into a flexible instrument in the enforcement of the leadership's hegemonist and great-power aims in its foreign policy. The antagonisms [rozpory] which were manifested between the two countries in recent years, culminated in a way that is truly typical for the practices of Maoist policy--in breaking off all economic and technical cooperation with Albania.

In the sharp polemics preceding this rupture it transpired that the Maoists had treated Albania as a partner completely without equal rights; they applied to it a supercilious great-power approach. The ruthless interference in Albania's internal affairs and attempts at a political and economic diktat were characteristic for Peking's relationship with Albania. The economic difficulties caused by the breakoff of Chinese aid to Albania again manifested the unscrupulousness of the Maoists' great-power policy, even toward those whom they called their loyal friends and allies. Today Albania must pay a high price for the bitter experience it has gained.

Diplomatic relations between Czechoslovakia and Albania have existed since 1922. The relations between our countries developed very successfully, and to bilateral benefit, particularly in the postwar period. Even after Albania had substantially limited these relations, Czechoslovakia remained one of its largest trade partners. In the last few years the long-term agreement for the years 1976-80 was being fulfilled; on its basis the trade exchange is developing favorably and with good results. Last year's mutual turnover amounted to R32.5 million. The CSSR now exports to Albania particularly freight cars and other engineering products and equipment, steel and chemical industry products. We import ores, copper, asphalt and agricultural and textile products. The Czechoslovak side is prepared also in the future to create favorable conditions for developing trade exchange and, as it has time and again confirmed, also to expand this cooperation on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantages to other spheres, too. This would undoubtedly benefit the peoples of Albania and Czechoslovakia, as well as the socialist cause.

RUDE PRAVO SAYS U.S. WELCOMES CHINESE DEVELOPMENTS

LD021212Y Prague CTK in English 0936 GMT 2 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 2 Dec, CETEKA--The political struggle in China could result in a situation which would be welcomed in the U.S. and other capitalist countries, today's RUDE PRAVO says in an article on current developments in China.

Demonstrations, protests and the large-scale political struggle within the Maoist leadership will not, according to U.S. views, bring about a change in the foreign orientation of Peking hateful policy towards socialist countries, which remains one of the bases on which the U.S. Government develops its relations to China. The identity of Peking's and Washington's interests in the struggle against socialist countries, the national liberation movement in Asia and Africa or in South America is a factor seen by the U.S. Government, and especially by Zbigniew Brzezinski, as a prerequisite for broader co-operation between the U.S. and China.

The U.S. admits that the situation in China continues to be confused and it is not possible at present to foresee the results of the struggle for power. But it is clear that the present development confirms the basic Maoist dogmas, while those extreme manifestations of Maoism, which [word indistinct] an encumberance to today's leaders, are being liquidated. The result of these "adjustments" moves the Maoist policy closer to the policy of imperialism, RUDO PRAVO says.

BRIEFS

TU DELEGATION TO ADEN--A delegation of the CSSR's Central Trade Union Council, led by Secretary Viliam Kozik, left for Aden on 26 November, where it will attend the third trade union congress of the Yemeni People's Democratic Republic. The delegation will also visit Ethiopia where it will have talks on the strengthening and deepening of ties between the two countries' trade unions. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Nov 78 p 2 AU]

WARSAW PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS ARRIVE IN BERLIN

LD041846Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1638 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The participants in the routine meeting of the committee of Warsaw Pact defense ministers, which begins on Tuesday, arrived in Berlin today. They were cordially welcomed by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, GDR defense minister; Lt Gen Heinz Kessler and Adm Valdemar Verner, deputy defense ministers; Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the joint forces of the Warsaw Pact member-countries and Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the joint forces. Following their arrival in the GDR capital, they honored the memory of the victims of fascism and militarism and the heroes of the Soviet Army who fell during the liberation of Berlin. Wreaths were laid at the Unter den Linden Memorial and the Treptow War Memorial.

The following are taking part in the meeting of the committee of defense ministers of the Warsaw Pact nations: Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of national defense; Army Gen Lajos Czinege, Hungarian minister of defense; Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense; Col Gen Ion Coman, Romanian minister of national defense; Marshal of the Soviet Union Dimitry Ustinov, USSR minister of defense; Army Gen Martin Dzur, CSSR federal minister of national defense; Marshal of the Soviet Union Voktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the joint forces of the Warsaw Pact nations, and Army Gen Anatoly Gribkov, chief of staff of the joint forces of the Warsaw Pact nations.

HONECKER MEETS WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR ABRASIMOV

LD042230Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1736 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Petr Abrasimov, Soviet ambassador to the GDR. Topical questions were discussed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

STOPH RECEIVES ROMANIA'S OPREA FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

LD042345Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1827 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, today received Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who is in Berlin as the head of a delegation to the ninth meeting of the joint GDR-Romania government commission for economic cooperation. Questions of the further development of bilateral economic cooperation were discussed during the talk, and in particular measures for the fulfillment of the commitments that resulted from the consultations between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the ROP, in June 1977.

KIRCHOFF-LED DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO VIETNAM

LD0423458Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] At the end of its 1-week friendship visit to Vietnam, the delegation of the National Council of the National Front, headed by Vice President Werner Kirchoff, was received by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Politburo member [name indistinct] expressed thanks for the great proof of the GDR's solidarity in the past and present. In particular he mentioned assistance with the construction of socialism and help in overcoming the results of the catastrophic floods, and in Vietnam's complicated situation resulting from the hegemonistic policy of the reactionary Peking leaders. Werner Kirchoff said that the GDR will continue to support the fraternal people in the spirit of the friendship and cooperation treaty signed with Vietnam one year ago.

OFFICIAL ASSURES SWAPO CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF SUPPORT

LD042244Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1642 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Kurt Krueger, secretary general of the GDR solidarity committee, assured Nestor Embubulu, charge d'affaires of the Southwest Africa People's Organization [SWAPO], in Berlin today that the GDR will continue to unconditionally support the struggle of the people of Namibia under the leadership of its legitimate representative, SWAPO, for national independence and self-determination.

In view of the electoral farce now being conducted by the South African racists, Kurt Krueger strongly denounced the arrest of leading SWAPO officials. He stressed that the racists' electoral maneuver was directed against the interests of the Namibian people. The GDR supported a solution to the Namibia question only on the basis of the UN decisions and under SWAPO leadership.

REPORTAGE ON FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES' MEETING IN BERLIN

Honecker Receives Leaders

LD041910Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1432 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today in the Council of State building received the presidents and secretaries general of national friendship societies from 50 countries and five continents who are in Berlin for a meeting.

Erich Honecker congratulated the foreign guests on the success of their 2-day meeting, which centered on the work and responsibility of social forces for peace, social progress and international friendship. The work of international friendship societies is an important contribution to the securing of peace, to the worldwide efforts for the continuation and deepening of the process of detente, for disarmament and trusting international cooperation, stated Erich Honecker. While the most aggressive imperialist circles use all the means at their disposal to split the peoples and embroil them in warlike actions, the international friendship movement raises the banner of international understanding. It acts in the spirit of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

On behalf of the foreign guests Mrs Romagnoli-Carettoni, president of the Italy-GDR society and vice president of the Senate of the Republic of Italy, expressed cordial thanks for the great appreciation expressed by the chairman of the GDR Council of State for the work done by friends of the GDR in many countries.

She paid tribute to the GDR's successful 30-year development as well as the GDR's consistent antifascism which is an encouragement to all forces fighting against neofascism, racism and racial hatred. In the GDR and its consistent policy of peace the international movement for peace and friendship has an important ally in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament, as well as for the implementation of the high ideals of international friendship.

More on Honecker's Address

LD041920Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1234 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[From Erich Honecker's speech--ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin--The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State said to the representatives of the friendship societies: "Our state and people greatly appreciate the work of the national friendship societies. They make an active contribution to the worldwide efforts for cooperation between peoples. When in their declaration of intent they confirm their intention of continuing with all their might their efforts for peace and progress they also show that the decisive preconditions for this cooperation are flourishing."

Erich Honecker pointed out that for this work "the new initiatives with which the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries recently appealed from its meeting in Moscow to all states and peoples in the world are of particular interest." The results of the meeting made clear "the constructive and realistic path toward the further aims of peace and detente, toward ending the arms race and toward disarmament."

Erich Honecker went on: "Everyone who wants peace and who is prepared to do his share for it can be sure that he has a reliable comrade in the socialist community. He can see that the views put forward by our community on this vitally important question of world policy agree with what the peoples are urgently concerned about and what they resolutely demand."

The chairman of the Council of State went on to state: "The most aggressive imperialist circles use all the means at their disposal to split peoples and embroil them in warlike actions. You, on the other hand, ladies and gentlemen, and your organizations, raise the banner of international friendship. Those circles slander the socialist countries. You, however, spread the truth about the policy of socialist achievements. Those imperialist circles stir up new tensions and conjure up threats of a new world war. You, on the other hand, support the development of relations on the basis of peaceful coexistence, the lasting guarantee of peace and detente."

It is well known that socialist GDR is one of those states "which see a vigorous contribution to consolidating world peace, to normalizing international relations, to fruitful cooperation between peoples and states as the first and foremost task of its foreign policy. We see peace and international friendship as being inextricably connected." They are firmly integrated with the development of the GDR which next year celebrates its 30th anniversary. In the GDR use has been made of the opportunity "offered by the peoples' liberation from Hitlerite fascism. We have learned from the lessons of history." Erich Honecker underlined that the formation of the GDR was a turning point in the history of the German people, a turning point in the history of Europe.

He referred to the provision in the GDR constitution which states that militaristic and revanchist propaganda in any form, warmongering and declaration of religious, racial and international hatred are punishable crimes. The GDR statesman said: "It can only ease peoples' minds that the first socialist German state is also a state of peace, a consistent supporter of the peaceful future of mankind." Erich Honecker went on to say that certain circles in the Western world have from the beginning viewed the formation of the GDR as a challenge. Their attempts at disruption are in vain. "Socialism in our country is gaining strength. The German Democratic Republic is developing internally not only dynamically, stably and for the benefit of man but, as is recognized worldwide, is also participating on an equal basis in international life. It is all the more able to serve those interests which the national friendship societies also consider theirs.

SOLIDARITY CONTRIBUTIONS FOR VIETNAM ORGANIZED

DW051025Y East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1837 GMT 1 Dec 78 DW

[Text] GDR citizens this year made solidarity contributions totaling M61 million available to the fraternal Vietnamese people. This was announced today at an international press conference by Kurt Seibt, president of the GDR solidarity committee. He said that the sixth "Interflug" plane will leave these days with pharmaceuticals, tents, blankets, and food for the Vietnamese area suffering from floods. Goods worth M25 million will follow on 10 December on board the ship "Erfurt." During the press conference a special contribution of M200,000 was made by the craftsmen of Halle Bezirk. Until 1980 they will make available from their solidarity contributions the material for 100 completely equipped workshops for reconstruction work in Vietnam.

The first solidarity request concert for this year's "freedom to peace" action now is being broadcast by GDR stations. Thousands of plant collectives, house communities, and school classes paid their contribution on the account number 88888. Contributions totaling about M80 million have been made in the "freedom to peace" action that exists for 21 years. The GDR sides in solidarity with the Arab peoples in the fight against Israeli aggression, against separate anti-Arab agreements, and for a far-reaching and just Mideast peace agreement in the interest of all peoples in that region. This was said today by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer in a talk with the chiefs of the PLO office in the GDR.

SYNAGOGUE RECONSTRUCTION SUPPORTED BY STATE

DW050928Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2245 GMT 2 Dec 78 DW

[From Bert Huber's answers to listeners questions in the station's mailbag program]

[Text] As a result of the mass murder during the Nazi era, only small groups remain of the formerly large Jewish communities in all large and medium-size towns. There are presently eight Jewish communities in the GDR. Their association has about 750 members who have every possibility in the GDR to live up to their religious commitment. New synagogues were built with the help of our state in Dresden and Erfurt, and synagogues desecrated during the fascist era in Berlin, Leipzig, and Halle have been reconstructed. A new community center was built in Karl-Marx-Stadt. The Magdeburg and Schwerin community centers have decent praying rooms. The biggest synagogue is the Berlin peace temple that was dedicated on 10 November after some thorough renovation work. Our state allotted M600,000 for that purpose. Jewish cemetaries in the GDR are maintained by the state budget. They are evidence of that shameful "crystal night" which reminds you of all that happened, which will not be forgotten in our history. It is evidence of our respect for all people regardless of their race or religion.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Losonczi, Mengistu Toasts

LD041216Y Budapest MTI in English 1035 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 3 Dec, MTI--The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic gave a dinner on Sunday evening in Mengistu Haile Mariam's honour.

Present at the dinner were Pal Losonczi, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Rezso Trautmann, Imre Katona, Istvan Huszar, Frigyes Puja, Jozsef Biro, Mrs Janos Keseru, Pal Romany, Zoltan Szepyolgyi, Janos Berecz, head of the foreign affairs department at the HSWP CC, Karoly Csemi, Jozsef Varkonyi, and several other leading representatives of the political life. Present at the dinner were also the members of Mengistu Haile Mariam's party.

At the dinner Pal Losonczi and Mengistu Haile Mariam gave a toast. In his toast Pal Losonczi pointed out, among other things: The major characteristic of the present international situation is that the positions of socialism are developing all over the world, the national liberation movements are recording new successes and the general crisis of capitalism continues to deepen. True, the process of international detente has slowed down as a consequence of the increasing undermining work of extremist forces of imperialism. Monopoly capitalist groups step up the armament race, are attempting to interfere in the socialist countries' internal affairs, impede the liquidation of the existing hotbeds of tension, create new tensions and are trying to obstruct the endeavours of peoples getting on the path of independent national development and social progress by various means of political and economic pressure. China's leadership is backing in a more and more open way the politics of extremist imperialist circles.

In the world-wide struggle between socialism and capitalism Africa has become one of the main scenes of fight. The victories achieved by the peoples of Ethiopia, Mozambique and of Angola as well as the persistent and self-sacrificing struggle of the people of Zimbabwe, Namibia and of South Africa have brought about a qualitatively new situation for national liberation on the African Continent. The fact that more and more African countries are taking the road towards development of a socialist trend fills with enthusiasm the world's revolutionary forces. Their struggle is a part of the international class battle.

The great changes taking place on the African Continent worry international imperialism and their allies because they see their political, economic and military interests in danger. As proved by the events of the past period the imperialists make use of every means available for them--political influence, economic blackmailing, and also cruel military intereference--in order to prevent the strengthening of progressive African regimes, the ultimate victory of the national liberation movements on the continent. We are convinced, Pal Losonczi said, that Africa's progressive regimes and peoples--which are enjoying the active support of the socialist community's countries and the solidarity of the international progressive forces--frustrate these reactionary endeavours.

The Hungarian People's Republic, like the other countries of the socialist community, is a natural ally of the African national liberation movements and therefore it considers as its internationalist duty to back by all means possible their struggle. In keeping with our principled policy, it extends moral and material support for the African countries that had become independent, for the regimes taking the road of social progress and for the African peoples still fighting for getting liberated.

Also our current talks in Hungary prove that we are led by the joint intention to strengthen and broaden in every field the friendly cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and socialist Ethiopia. It is our firm foundation that the conditions for strengthening our contacts are given: Our interests are shaped ones, we are fighting on one front for the same goals against imperialism and neocolonization, ror peace and social progress, stressed the president of the Hungarian Presidential Council.

In his reply Mengistu Haile Mariam thanked in the name of his comrades and himself Pal Losonczi, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the government of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Hungarian people for the warm and fraternal welcome extended to the delegation led by him.

Speaking about Ethiopia he said: The Ethiopian revolution, which is based on Marxism-Leninism and of which the program of national democratic revolution is the guiding principle, has won a number of basic victories since its foundation.

By coordinating their anti-people activities, imperialists, our class enemies as well as north-Ethiopian dissident mercenaries launched repeated attacks against our revolution, in order to obstruct its further development. It was also imperialism that encouraged the aggression against Ethiopia by reactionary Somali intruders. It encouraged, organized and united the plot against Ethiopia's revolution by reactionary regimes in the area. In this process, as it is known for the whole world, not only our revolution was in serious danger but also our national existence. But Ethiopia's people has driven back and destroyed the reactionary forces aiming at breaking the revolutionary process, at violating the country's territorial integrity and at ending its national existence.

The support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries has been of great importance for our people in this struggle, in driving back external aggressors and in eliminating the machinations of internal reactionary forces, states Mengistu Haile Mariam and then he declared: As a founding member of the United Nations Organization, the African unity organization and the non-aligned movement, Ethiopia observes the principles and decisions of these organizations. It supports with all its strength the peoples' fights for national independence, peace and progress.

Speaking about foreign political issues he said: Revolutionary Ethiopia's foreign policy, which is being realized on the basis of the national democratic revolution's programme, reflects our commitment to proletarian internationalism. In accordance with the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence Ethiopia is maintaining relations with every state, while it is strengthening its cooperation both with the countries of the socialist community and with other progressive and democratic forces. The current international situation is favourable for those fighting for independence, equality and for peace. At the same time it is necessary that we continue to strengthen our co-operation and unity in order to find solution to the problems threatening world peace and security.

The armed struggle, led by the Zimbabwean Patriotic Front, has come to a decisive stage. We are backing with all our strength the fight of South Africa's people designed to end apartheid and attain national independence. We resolutely [word indistinct] people under the leadership of SWAPO for national liberation. We look at it with concern that the racial persecuting regime has reached the start to become a nuclear power by the support of imperialist forces. We condemn this imperialist plot, the aim of which is to put the whole African Continent under the control of imperialism again. As far as the Middle Eastern situation is concerned, Ethiopia has again pointed out that real solution can only be achieved at negotiations which are attended by the legitimate representatives of the Palestine people and by all sides concerned.

The revolutionary Ethiopia is deeply condemning the pressure, exercised by certain reactionary forces on the peace-loving Vietnam which is seeking to accomplish its most difficult task, the raising of its people's living standard.

Disarmament and detente are indispensable elements of world's peace and security as well as of progress and development of mankind. On these questions and on other important international issues the socialist Ethiopia and the Hungarian People's Republic have similar views and may contribute significantly by coordinating their efforts to achieving world peace. We think that our present visit and our talks will bring Ethiopia and Hungary even closer to each other and strengthen further the two countries' friendship, concluded his toast Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Ends Visit, Departs

LD051006Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The Ethiopian head of state and government has left Budapest. Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council. The Ethiopian statesman was received yesterday by Janos Kadar, who emphasized at the meeting that Hungary supports African national liberation movements and is in solidarity with peoples fighting for their freedom and independence.

JOURNALISTS DISCUSS SALT, FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

LD030840 [Editorial Report LD] Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian at 1900 GMT on 29 November carries a 105-minute program entitled "Foreign Political Forum" in which questions telephoned in by viewers are answered by a panel chaired by Andras Sugar and consisting of Janos Avar, MAGYAR NEMZET staff journalist, Janos Hadju, NEPSZABADSAG foreign news editor; Alajos Chrudinak, head of Hungarian Television's foreign political department; Pal Ipper, broadcaster and editor of the foreign political program "168 Hours"; Tibor Koves of MTI; Jozsef Palffy, editor in chief of MAGYARORSZAG; and Ervin Reti, journalist on the foreign political staff of ESTI HIRLAP.

The first question, addressed to Pal Ipper, is as follows: "Were there any new proposals contained in the document issued about the Moscow session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee?"

Ipper answers: "Yes, there were some included in it. I see the significance of this meeting reflected in the new strong offensive initiated by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee designed to begin military detente. This has appeared more frequently on the agenda ever since Helsinki and constantly receives emphasis. The current statement is an even stronger initiative.

"There is a new element in it. I am not sure of the text; I cannot quote verbatim. The Warsaw Pact is willing to hold negotiations with NATO about the various types of weapons which make the other party uneasy. I believe this refers to what are mainly traditional weapons--such as artillery, armored forces and air forces--which are frequently mentioned at the Vienna negotiations. These appear to be the ones which make the other party uneasy. Now, as an initiative, the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee has made this proposal.: Chairman Sugar then refers to a number of viewers who wish to "ask Alajos Chrudinak why Romania did not sign the communique in Moscow--not the communique of the Political Consultative Committee but the socialist countries' communique about the Middle East?"

Chrudinak replies: "It is well known that the Romanian leaders appraise the Middle East situation differently compared to the other socialist countries. They are opined that Camp David could lead to a general comprehensive settlement. They regard the series of Camp David negotiations as part of a settlement. The other socialist countries find that during the current extremely complicated Middle East situation, it is once again necessary to declare their opinion about a settlement to the Middle East crisis.

"Recently, we have been reading and hearing a good deal of speculation in Western media on Ceausescu's statement on returning from Moscow that the Romanian leaders did not sign any agreement or treaty which would be detrimental to Romanian national interests. There are many rumors in the West about this. I am convinced that neither did the leaders of the other socialist countries, including Janos Kadar and the Soviet leaders, sign any agreement or treaty which would damage the national or international interests of the participating countries."

Chairman Sugar says that Avar is asked whether the signing of the SALT-II agreement will take place this year, and, if so, if it would mean much of anything in the way of savings as we do not possess strategic weapons. However, the influence of SALT may be felt in ameliorating the international situation and, in the long term, this may lead to arms limitation in central Europe as well. Many say that there will be progress at Vienna if something happens regarding SALT.

"Whether or not SALT-II will be signed--it is possible but I am not proposing a date--I do not believe that either Moscow or Washington would attribute a symbolic importance to signing it before 1 January or on 30 January. It has been going on for a long time. Had they signed it yesterday, it would still be late. In my opinion it is significant that the two negotiating delegations, the two specialist delegations, have ended their work. Warnke has already resigned and Semenov, the leader of the Soviet delegation since 1969, has been appointed ambassador in Bonn. Now the politicians have to decide--this is a political decision and all the facts are ready--it only remains to say yes or no, I believe, in Washington above all. It would be a beautiful Christmas present to the world."

Another member of the panel, unidentified, takes up the subject: "I am not such an optimist on this issue. I ask myself: What interests can prompt the United States to sign a SALT agreement today? I know that leading politicians in the United States have stated many times that they are just as interested in this as is the Soviet Union, and that they wish to be very cooperative, but during the past 2 and 1/2 years it has been impossible not to notice that in the U.S. negotiating position--either the considered position or the true position, I cannot judge--they believe they are at an advantage in many questions. Whether they have this advantage or not I cannot decide. How they want to utilize this advantageous situation is very difficult to ascertain from here, but a number of signs expressed in various ways throughout the world suggest that they wish to develop a policy of pressure against the Soviet Union. The question I now ask is: Do they wish to sign a SALT agreement in these circumstances?"

An unidentified speaker answers: "I believe they do at least as far as the administration is concerned, but I do not want to argue or bet on if it will be before 31 December of after--I have already lost a lot of money on such bets.

"The date is not the important thing, but there are two other aspects: The first is that there are great forces in the United States which believe that, for the Soviet Union, the arms race means such an economic and financial burden that this way it could be forced to starve. The forces in Congress, which could oppose the signing of SALT, or the other question of its approval, are too great. We have already had experiences on this issue in the commercial area, when administration circles not only signed an agreement but assured the Soviet Union that it would certainly be settled in Congress, and it was not.

"There are many indications that these forces are organizing. What is more I am extremely concerned about the fact that a situation can always be brought about in the world, between the signing of SALT and its ratification by Congress, which could provoke the members of Congress, or a majority of them, to turn against SALT."

An unidentified speaker then makes the point that in the meantime Congress has moved to the right.

Another speaker who is not identified then says: "Yes, the question posed by our viewer, (Otto Forgacs), might well stimulate further discussion. He asks: Is it in the interests of the United States to reach a SALT II agreement?"

To answer this, an unidentified speaker says: "What we can be certain of is that if and when the U.S. Government is going to sign this agreement, and the U.S. legislature ratifies it, they will do so because an agreement of this sort is just as vitally important for the United States as it is for the Soviet Union. No other cause can, in the final analysis, be decisive with regard to this issue.

"There is an objective basis for the importance of this issue, namely that in the arms race--which was not initiated by the Soviet Union--approximate military balance has been achieved at the cost of very great sacrifices. With a certain over-simplification we can say that this fact has shaped the problem of our period, which has been expressed by American politicians as well, namely, that there is no alternative to peace.

"The SALT II agreement would not abolish the arms race, but it would set limitations on it. It is not a matter of indifference whether there is an openended arms race, extending to the sphere of strategic weapons as well, or whether it has an upper limit set to it. If it is open, it requires more new weapon systems, demanding newer financial sacrifices from opposing societies. This must be justified politically as well. This would require evoking the feeling of mutual danger which would revert to the cold war. On the other hand, if the race came to a situation of equilibrium, even if the arms race continued within limits, it would be possible to make progress at least in certain aspects of military detente, on the foundations of political detente."

Another unidentified speaker then says: "We often talk about American interests concerning SALT. I would raise the issue: What interests do exist in America? On the one hand a compromise had to be found between the Soviet Union and the United States, and on the other hand a compromise had to be reached also inside the American leadership between the various interest groups.

"Just one further factor: I am optimistic with regard to this question to the extent that I think that perhaps this year or at the beginning of next year--a few months really does not matter here--the SALT agreement will be signed.

"I am somewhat pessimistic as well, inasmuch as this SALT II is no longer the Vladivostok agreement, even with regard to its time schedule. There are also certain builtin guarantees for certain American circles. Thus in my opinion within 2 or 3 years a new SALT debate could come about; after all, I regarded SALT as of primary importance because it was to regulate such a sensitive issue as the balance of strategic arms over a relatively long period."

An unidentified member of the panel then says: "Well, whether or not it is a Christmas parcel, I would not devalue it before we even had a chance to open it. It is not only SALT II that is involved here--this is a process. Part of SALT II is an agreed memorandum on SALT III, which in fact goes further. In my opinion this is what concerns Moscow and Washington already, this is in fact what happened in the past three or four meetings between the foreign ministers.

"I would just like to say two things: A U.S. legislator said that anyone who voted against SALT in the Senate would immediately vote for an increase in arms expenditure to the tune of $20 billion. The United States has a deficit in its budget; it is not only the Soviet Union, but also America that cannot afford it. In my opinion this is the reason for the SALT agreement: For the last 10 years America has not been able to afford it either.

"Secondly, the negotiations have gone on between the two great powers for 6 years by now. On a matter which has become such a subject of debate between the adherents of relaxation and the cold war, if this agreement is reached, it would be an important matter, even if in itself it were worthless. But this is not the case."

Chairman Sugar then says: "One of our viewers wants to know whether a meeting between Brezhnev and Carter is likely to come about in the near future."

In response an unidentified speaker says: "To answer this in one sentence: It could come about only when SALT has been signed or when it is absolutely certain that it will be signed. They will sign it."

Chairman Sugar then says: "One viewer asks: Who delays detente and why?"

An unidentified speaker replies: "It is extremely difficult to answer this question because it would require such a profound analysis of the U.S. social system and of the capitalist countries in general that I am always a bit hesitant to pronounce quite simply that it is the military-industrial complex. In the meantime economists have demonstrated that while the military-industrial complex is a genuine phenomenon and can be defined in economic terms, business in the United States is such a complex undertaking that the very same people who produce strategic goods nonetheless make a large proportion of their profits through peaceful production. Consequently one cannot make a rigid differentiation, saying that some of those sitting around the table want peace and others want a war. The interests are far more complex than that.

"I would say that that part of the bourgeoisie which is afraid that it will lose out in the process of peaceful coexistence simply says no--no under any circumstances. How strong or weak such forces are in any given country is not a constant factor but varies according to circumstances. When the socialist countries achieve successes, the frightened part of the bourgeoisie naturally reacts in a very negative way. When the socialist countries are not at the height of success in the world, there is usually more willingness for peaceful coexistence."

After Pal Ipper discusses the way in which American newspapers deal with these issues, Chairman Sugar says: "One viewer asks what Carter based his statement on, when he said Soviet-American relations had improved."

An unidentified speaker replies: "In my opinion he based this statement on the fact that there are those in the United States who also wish that Soviet-American relations would improve. While Carter cannot provide any convincing proof for this at the moment, he says at least for propaganda reasons that Soviet-American relations have improved. On the other hand, it is not a bad thing if the President of the United States says that. We must always evaluate the reality behind the statements: At the moment it is my personal view that there is not much reality behind it. I think it may be based on the fact that Carter is better informed concerning the SALT negotiations than we are."

Chairman Sugar then says: "One viewer asks whether it is possible that the Soviet Union wants to set a higher number of intercontinental ballistic missiles at the SALT negotiations than the United States does."

An unidentified speaker replies: "Well, we could go back to the days before the Sputnik, when the Soviet Union did not even have one such missile and the United States was inviolable. There is a minimal level for the Soviet Union below which it cannot go because then the strategic situation of 20 years ago would be restored once more.

"Naturally, the Soviet Union wants to determine the number of strategic missiles at a higher figure for the simple reason that the U.S. Armed Forces are in Europe and can reach the Soviet Union with medium range missiles as well, whereas the Soviet Union can only reach the territories of the United States with strategic, that is, intercontinental, ballistic missiles. If the proportion is lowered, the balance would tilt in favor of the United States.

"Further, because of the simple fact that the United States wants to limit or reduce the number of those missiles which the Soviet Union has already produced, in exchange for atomic missiles which can be targetted independently from each other on several targets--an area in which the United States drew ahead of the Soviet Union--it now wants to prevent the Soviet Union from achieving equilibrium in these areas as well. In other words, a certain manipulation with numbers is going on which must be examined on its merits."

Chairman Sugar then says: "Here is a question meriting a brief answer. The Soviet Union delivered Mig-23 airplanes to Cuba. In the United States it is alleged that these are capable of carrying atomic weapons. Does this influence the SALT negotiations?"

An unidentified speaker responds: "The Soviet Union delivered these a year ago; the administration has spoken to the Soviets in the meantime and they say, no. Those who leaked this from the Pentagon obviously wanted to torpedo the SALT negotiations.

"This is precisely one of those actions which I referred to earlier and we can expect quite a few more like this between the signing of the treaty and its ratification by Congress."

After a question and answer about the King of Laos, a viewer asks Alajos Chrudinak why he does not make a documentary film about Israel. He says that the Israeli Government has placed obstacles in his way and will apply military censorship to any such film.

After questions on foreign stamps and the health of Willy Brandt question is asked about Arab unity in the Middle East. An unidentified member of the panel says that unity of Arab action has always been difficult and he notes the efforts toward a separate peace through the Camp David talks are mainly the result of American ideas. Another panel member adds that half solutions rarely solve an entire problem and he applies this to the Camp David accord. The discussion among the panel members on the Middle East notes that the United States will seek to maximize its control in the region through the Camp David accords and the Palestinians will be completely left out of the treaty which the panel members believe will be signed by Israel and Egypt. In response to a question a panel member states that Israel has no historical right to the lands it holds now. The state of Israel was established in 1947, the panel member points out, and this is the basis for Israel's existence.

Chairman Sugar then says that a viewer has asked if they see any connection between the Afghan revolution and the events in Iran. Aljos Chrudinak replies: "The connection I can see is that the Afghan revolution broke out on 27 April and when I visited the country the leaders were concerned about subversive activity initiated by the shah who could use his agents to overthrow the Afghan revolutionary regime. Now that his house is on fire, the shah obviously has shelved his plans and the Afghan revolution has survived the first crisis."

According to Chairman Sugar another viewer asks: "Does the internal crisis in Iran affect relations between the USSR and the United States and the SALT-II talks?"

Janos Avar replies: "In a certain sense it does affect them, as we know how much interest the United States has in Iran. The United States is afraid these interests will be endangered and this is why, in my opinion, it is permitting press leaks which are not made by accident about their intention to intervene, though they would prefer not to intervene. In a sense the two world powers have such global interests that no matter what happens, it effects their relationship. The SALT talks are affected only by those who regard them as a political issue but in my opinion SALT is about strategic arms limitation. I think Warnke was right when he said last January that no matter what the USSR does, say, in Africa, whether the United States likes it or not, the United States would not alter its position in a concrete debate on missiles because its national existence depends on these weapons."

Chairman Sugar then says viewers have asked the following questions: "Following the election of a Polish pope can any further improvement be expected in relations between church and state in East and central Europe?" "Is the activity of the new pope influenced by the fact that he comes from the Polish People's Republic?"

An unidentified speaker replies: "It is an undoubtedly tremendous novelty in the history of the church that the pope is not an Italian but a Pole, coming from a socialist country. As to the first question, I think it is no longer Cardinal Wojtyla, archbishop of Krakow, but Pope John Paul II who, as the head of the church, decides the questions and who, as his predecessors, takes into account world realities. I think, this is what will determine his activity. In response to a viewer's question as to why Carter appeared barefoot in the White House wearing jeans an unidentified speaker says: "This way of dressing is aimed to make more colorful, direct and lifelike the notion of presidential power, which, particularly during the Nixon years, was viewed as being alienated from the masses. If Carter's intention was to dress comfortably in his home, the White House, no one would know about it but television and press cameras brought there so that all would see him."

Another speaker says: "I would mention that this picture has changed. President Carter no longer appears barefoot and in jeans but wears a dark suit with a tie. His new imagemaker realized that the earlier careless dressing did not have the desired effect on public opinion.."

A viewer asks where Albania is heading for after its break with China and whether it is moving closer to the socialist countries. An unidentified speaker responds: "I would say that alienation from one country does not necessarily mean rapprochement with another. At the moment Albania is alienated from China and it is natrual that the socialist countries are prepared to establish normal relations with all countries, with Albania too, on the basis of mutual interests."

Another viewer asks: "Can a U.S. intervention against the present progressive Ethiopian regime be expected?"

An unidentified speaker responds: "The end of the Ogaden war and the conclusion of fighting in Eritrea mean that this is not likely."

The next question from a viewer is: "Do Cuban and Soviet troops participate in Ethiopia in the fighting against Eritrea?"

An unidentified speaker replies: "They do not participate. Castro and the USSR have repeatedly pointed out that this is Ethiopia's internal affair and only Ethiopian armies take part in it. We received the report today that the last town has been liberated, this town is Keren. This means that the Eritrean separatists are in a very difficult position and we hope that this problem will be solved after the military solution through negotiations."

In response to the question: "What are the Cuban soldiers doing who fought in Ethiopia?" An unidentified speaker says: "Some of them are still there because the tension is not completely over, evidently the others have gone home."

A viewer asks about joint Soviet-U.S. space programs and is told that these are only long-term plans.

Another viewer asks whether Brezhnev and Carter have used the hot line which is now linked up with a satellite. An unidentified speaker replies: "To the best of my knowledge, they have not, which is a sign of the times because this is a crisis hot line and there has been no need for it since Carter entered the White House."

After questions and answers about the Jonestown deaths, a viewer asks: "Why are we pressing for disarmament when the United Statesis rearming China? Even if the United States signs the SALT treaty, it can always play the Chinese card."

Jozsef Palffy replies: "Some of my colleagues may contradict me but I cannot give credence to the torrent of reports according to which China is now arming itself to the teeth and is threatening the world. I think that one of the first reasons for China's rearmament is to equip its army and to prevent the possibility of an internal uprising. The present Chinese leaders have assigned the role of gendarme to the army. I think when they are buying vertical takeoff and landing aircraft from Great Britain they do not need these for fighting a nuclear war but to establish order, should the people rebel in a province.

"The people have good reason for it, living in terribly backward conditions. Then the planes will fly there and restore order. Another reason is to frighten the world, to make everyone exclaim: Good heavens, China is buying arms here and there, with all this aid the Chinese Army will scarcely be harmless. However, this does not disturb my sleep yet."

Two more viewers ask about Chinese war plans and the possibility of a democratic development there. An unidentified speaker replies: "I do not fully agree with Palfy. I proceed from the fact that today China has a foreign political doctrine which openly declares that the USSR, the country's northern neighbor, is the main enemy. Chinese policy also has a practice which cannot be described as peaceful."

In answer to a question about the strength and equipment of the Chinese Army an unidentified speaker says: "As to its equipment, Franz Josef Strauss said that the army is at the standard of World War II. The Chinese Army also plays an administrative role, so its numerical strength is of secondary importance."

In answer to questions about the China-Vietnam-Cambodia conflict a panel member says that China does not tolerate independent states in Southeast Asia and Cambodia is its satellite used against Vietnam. According to the panel member, little is known about the resistance movement in Cambodia. According to the Western press it has spread to some 15 provinces.

As to the anti-Mao campaign in Peking, the panel says it believes it is conducted with official support and it remains to be seen what the outcome will be. The question is what the foreign political consequences will be. One panel member says: "It is logical to suppose that what the Chinese card is to Washington, the Western card is to China and one can hardly expect China to play a passive role in a game. This, of course, does not prevent the United States, in the traditional policy of balance of power, to support the weaker side against the supposed principal enemy, the USSR. It is a peculiar compliment to China that Washington is the Western card in its hand. China regards the USSR, in a historical perspective, as the power growing stronger and the United States, in a historical perspective, as a declining power and so China, too, is trying to support the weaker side, the United States, against the principal enemy. In this initial stage the game can involve even arms, modern weapons can be offered to China, though the United States may think that in the long run a stronger China can be dangerous even for American interests in the Far East."

Another panel member adds: "The name of Pearl Harbor is deeply engraved in American minds not in connection with China but with the Pacific area. The fear that some day California may be attacked from Asia is deeply seated in the American politician and man in the street, since in World War II the United States suffered really serious losses and defeats in the Pacific area, beginning with Pearl Harbor. Thus it is not so simple for the Americans to switch over to friendship with China and to rearm China so thoroughly and quickly. They can never be sure at whom those Chinese weapons will be pointed."

In conclusion the members of the panel talk about their plans: Traveling, book writing, preparing for forthcoming broadcasts and documentary films.

MORE ON JABLONSKI'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO ANGOLA

Arrives in Luanda

LD011900Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[Text] We have received a report from Luanda, the capital of the People's Republic of Angola, where Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, arrived today on an official visit.

The Polish guest and his wife were welcomed at Luanda airport by Agostinho Neto, president of Angola, and his wife; a 21-gun salute was fired. President Neto introduced to Henryk Jablonski members of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola leadership and of the republic's government. Also present at Luanda airport were the heads of diplomatic missions and Polish representatives, including our experts who are working in Angola. The welcoming ceremony ended with an honor guard ceremony. The inhabitants of the capital of Angola extended a cordial welcome to the chairman of the Council of State during his drive from the airport. Henryk Jablonski will stay at [indistinct name], 20 km from Luanda, during his visit.

On the first day of his visit, the chairman of the Council of State is scheduled to have talks with the president of Angola.

Talks Begin

LD012332Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpts] In the afternoon the first round of talks was held at the presidential residence [Hutunku] between Comrade Henryk Jablonski and President Agostinho Neto. The following participated in the talks for our side: Zdzislaw Zandarowski, secretary of the party Central Committee; Deputy Premier Franciszek Kaim, and Ministers Zygmunt Najdowski and Maciej Wirowski. On the Angolan side members of the Politburo of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party took part in the talks.

Neto, Jablonski Speak at Rally

LD040934Y Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 3 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Dec, PAP--(by PAP special correspondents M. Czarnecki and M. Ikonowicz)--On Sunday, the third day of his official visit to Angola, President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski together with his wife and the accompanying Polish party left for the town of Mocamedes, an important fishing industry's centre and the fisheries' base, situated in the southern part of Angola, near the border with Namibia.

Henryk Jablonski accompanied by President A. Neto and other officials.

A rally of Angolan-Polish friendship attended by some 7,000 people was held at the central market of Mocamedes in the afternoon.

Greeting Henryk Jablonski, President Agostinho Neto called him a tested and reliable friend of the Angolan nation whose visit was an expression of solidarity of the Polish society with the Angolan struggle for the economic development and socialism.

The speaker stressed that the present visit to Angola paid by the president of the Council of State of a developed, socialist country, which always supported the struggle of the Angolan peoples, was of great importance for the social and economic development of Angola.

The Poles know well, stated Henryk Jablonski, that Angola paid a great price for its freedom but also realise the difficulty of a peaceful work currently carried out by the Angolan peoples in the atmosphere of permanent threat from outside.

In order to continue the favourable development, Angola must have conditions facilitating her peaceful work. The victory provided Angola a strong position in Africa and the world. Angola set an example of how to gain freedom, and manifested how a free nation can march along the road of progress. In Africa, which is now in the process of liberation, the People's Republic of Angola occupies an important place. The stronger she becomes, the stronger her voice will be; a voice demanding freedom, and the simpler will be the way towards freedom for all those still suffering from colonial suppression, racism and apartheid.

We are happy, continued the speaker, whenever your country establishes direct and peaceful contacts with African countries of different social systems. The People's Angola, like Poland, desires to live in peace with all countries. She wants to wage wars with nobody, but lasting peace means just peace. In the struggle against imperialism we should be guided by solidarity and unity. We can assure you that like you we will always remain faithful to that solidarity.

Both speeches were many times interrupted by cheers in honor of the present leaders, in honor of friendship between Angola and Poland.

In the evening, Henryk Jablonski returned to Luanda.

Jablonski Addresses Reception

LD040044Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 3 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, who is on an official visit to Angola, said during a reception in his honor in Luanda that the appearance of independent Angola on the map constituted an important event for the whole of Africa.

He spoke at length about the need to liquidate colonialism and racism in southern Africa and about the formation of a new and just economic order in the world, and expressed the conviction that his present visit will contribute toward further closer friendship and cooperation between Poland and Angola.

Angolan President Agostinho Neto thanked Poland for its support of the struggle of the Angolan people for independence, and expressed support for the further development of cooperation between the two countries.

Agreements Signed

LD042100Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Dispatch from Luanda]

[Text] The Polish-Angolan official documents were signed 2 hours ago. Comrades Henryk Jablonski and Agostinho Neto signed an agreement on cooperation and friendship between the Polish People's Republic and the People's Republic of Angola. It describes the framework of political cooperation and creates concrete foundations for cooperation in other fields.

Next, an agreement was signed on cooperation between the PZPR and the MPLA-Labor Party. On the PZPR side the 2-year agreement was signed by Zdzislaw Zandarowski, secretary of the Central Committee.

Also signed were a protocol on the second session of the Polish-Angolan mixed commission for economic cooperation, a protocol on cultural and scientific cooperation, an agreement on cooperation in building, and agreements on cooperation in radio and television. The latter documents were signed on our side by Eugeniusz Patyk, first deputy chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs; they set out the principles for cooperation in the exchange of radio and television programs, and create the framework for training technical and program cadres in Poland for Angolan radio and television.

The broad scope of the jointly approved documents demonstrates the scale and importance of problems discussed during the visit by the chairman of the Council of State.

In the political sense the visit demonstrated the convergence of views of Poland and Angola on the key international questions; it confirmed the consistent stand of our country concerning the vital problems of Africa, and has created a platform for our repeated support for the struggle of the peoples of Africa for national and social independence.

In the economic sense the visit produced concrete results in agreements which open the way for mutually beneficial cooperation, particularly in building, industry, mining, fishing, ship-building and transportation. In other words, the visit has served the interests of our two countries.

Luanda in Polish Shipping Schedules

LD050440Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Because of the ever-increasing trade between the socialist countries and Angola, the port of Luanda has been permanently included in the sailing schedule of the West African line of the Polish ocean lines. At present the motor ship Brodnica is berthed in the port. The Polish ships, which have been calling at Luanda for more than (?6 weeks) now, transport from Szczecin to Angola, among other things, Czechoslovak trucks, Bulgarian tinned food, as well as paper, textile products and other goods produced in European socialist countries.

Havana, Luanda Reportage

For Havana and Luanda reportage on the visit to Angola of Henryk Jablonski, member of the Polish United Workers Party and chairman of the Polish Council of State, and for details of his talks with Agostinho Nego, president of the People's Republic of Angola, see the Southern Africa section of the 4 December and subsequent issues of the Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES SWAPO CHAIRMAN SAM NUJOMA

LD042150Y Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Dec, PAP--President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski today received the chairman of SWAPO, Sam Nujoma.

This was the second meeting of Henryk Jablonski with Sam Nujoma after the latter's visit to Poland in December 1977.

Sam Nujoma briefed Henryk Jablonski on the situation in Namibia, emphasizing that the aim of Western states is to consolidate their positions in that country and to set its community at internal variance. The West backs the government of the Republic of South Africa, having mind economic and strategic goals viewed from the angle of NATO's needs. The West wants Namibia to be a buffer zone between the progressive countries like Angola and the fascist regime of the Republic of South Africa. Sam Nujoma referred to the latter as semi-colony of the West which has its economic interests there. The Namibian nation is determined to carry on its struggle under the leadership of SWAPO. The establishment of free Namibia would change the situation in the entire southern part of Africa. SWAPO feels sure about its victory even though the struggle can last for a long time, Sam Nujoma emphasized.

Henryk Jablonski expressed full political support of Poland for the struggle of the Namibian nation. He recalled Poland's participation in the work of U.N. council for Namibia and declared that Poland would continue to grant its assistance to Namibia, among other things, by curing the wounded.

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU TO VISIT DURING FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER

ID032044Y Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 3 Dec 78 ID

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Dec, PAP--The chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, chairman of the Council of Ministers and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Army of socialist Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam, will pay an official visit of friendship to Poland in the first half of December at the invitation of the highest authorities of the Polish People's Republic.

MORE ON WOJTASZEK'S VISIT TO INDONESIA, MALAYSIA

For reportage on the visit by Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek to Indonesia and Malaysia, see the Indonesia and Malaysia sections of the 4 Dec Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

TRYBUNA LUDU NOTES NEED FOR IMPROVED U.S.--USSR RELATIONS

ID011446Y Warsaw PAP in English 1318 GMT 1 Dec 78 ID

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Dec, PAP--In mid-November a 12-strong delegation of American Senate paid a visit to the Soviet Union.

The significance of Moscow talks and the high level at which they were conducted have their source first of all in the need to improve mutual relations, as was stressed by both sides. It was also stated that a certain improvement had already been achieved, the PUWP CC daily TRYBUNA LUDU writes.

If relaxation of tension between the USSR and the USA is mentioned at all this means that relations between the two powers are not sufficiently stable, that they are subject to fluctuations. The journey of U.S. senators to Moscow was accompanied by a better atmosphere than the say of a Soviet parliamentary delegation in the United States. Therefore, November talks were devoted to the clearing up of problems connected with the essentials of Soviet-American relations.

The SALT Two negotiations are in an advanced state and 95 per cent of questions have been agreed.

Yet the essential disputed issues remain unsettled and the Soviet side feels that the difficulties are, among other reasons, the result of efforts by some circles in the USA to gain a military edge, which is in conflict with the principles on which Soviet-American relations have been based since 1972 and which renders impossible the reaching of an agreement.

There is no doubt how much the U.S.-Soviet relations can become upset if American tendencies of rapprochement with China will be built on an anti-Soviet basis, on the principle of arming China by the West. It is also public secret that such tendencies occur in the influential offices of Washington, TRYBUNA LUDU writes.

It certainly would not help the improvement of relations with the USSR, in keeping with President Carter's intention expressed on November 16, if following recommendations of some of his advisors the U.S. applied the so-called economic diplomacy, which in a less diplomatic language means the subordinating of export to the USSR of political decisions.

A well-known American publicist James Reston wrote recently that there existed an urgent need to inaugurate in the USA a serious discussion to find out what was the greater challenge for America: The USSR's power or rather the inflation and errosion of confidence in the U.S. dollar as some influential Americans maintain. One could only add that growth of military spendings which (as Reston writes) nobody dares to question is certainly not going to improve the economic indices.

After the election to Congress in early November the presidential office has rid itself of some tactical manoeuvres that often unnecessarily cramped its movements. President Carter's position is stronger at present and he can much more easily allow himself to emphasize his leadership. The election results, despite certain opinions, do not necessarily have to be an ill omen for detente, providing that the administration clearly defines international priorities.

There is no need to explain that relations between the United States and the Soviet Union are such top priority, and not only for Moscow and Washington. Departure from the cold war, and rapprochement between the two countries in the years 1972-75 continues to be the basis of international detente. A quick return to the norms of cooperation proposed by the USSR is necessary to all of us, TRYBUNA LUDU concludes.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY SEJM GROUP DEPARTS FOR FRG

LD042356Y Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Dec, PAP--A delegation of the Democratic Party Sejm group, led by Deputy Jan Janowski, member of Presidium of the Democratic Party's Central Committee, left for the FRG today at the invitation of the FDP Bundestag group.

The leading subjects of the visit are education and upbringing, exchange of views and experiences in system solutions to be applied in that extremely important domain viewed from the angle of effective implementation of the recommendations of the Polish-West German UNESCO commission for school textbooks.

The subject is of particular importance for the process of normalization of relations between Poland and the FRG, both with regard to the present day and history, initiatied by the treaty of 1970.

The delegates of the DP Sejm deputy group will hold talks and meetings with FDP politicians, pedagogues and education activisits of the University of Bonn, Federal Ministry of Education and Science. They will also visit several schools and extra mural courses centers. The delegation will pay visits to the FDP parliamentary group and Bundestag.

SPANISH TRADE MINISTER CONTINUES TALKS

LD011520Y Warsaw PAP in English 1327 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Dec, PAP--The Spanish minister of trade and tourism, Juan Antonio Garcia Diez, now on a working visit to Poland, has had talks with the Polish minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, Jerzy Olszewski, on Polish-Spanish trade and economic relations.

Sizing up the hitherto development of these relations, both ministers pointed out that it is possible to considerably expand them in the future. The two focussed their attention especially on questions of Polish-Spanish cooperation in the sphere of maritime economy, first of all, in shipping and development of ports.

TRADE PROTOCOL CONCLUDED WITH NORTH KOREA

LD042359Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] As a result of trade negotiations between the governments of Poland and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a protocol on mutual deliveries of goods and payments for next year was concluded.

The protocol provides for an increase of mutual goods turnover in comparison with this year, and a widening of the range of products exchanged.

We will export to Korea ships' engines, coal-mining machinery, laboratory equipment, optical and medical equipment, trucks and some raw materials and chemical products, in exchange for roasting magnesite, steel, lead, tools, chemical products and knitting goods.

SZCZECIN PARTY-ECONOMIC AKTIVS DISCUSS PRODUCTION

AU0111145Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Nov 78 p 4 AU

[PAP report: "Szczecin: Implementation of the Economic Plan"]

[Text] The 27 November session of the Szczecin Voivodship party-economic aktivs evaluated the implementation of the planned socioeconomic tasks in the past 10 months and discussed the need to implement the plans for the last 2 months of this year. In particular, the session positively appraised the performance of the Szczecin maritime economy enterprises, primarily of the Polish maritime navigation, which has been able to increase the transportation of Polish foreign trade goods by as much as 10 percent and has achieved good fiscal and hard currency results. The Szczecin-Swinoujscie harbor is also effectively implementing this year's tasks; appreciably cutting down the turnaround time of coal and small cargo freighters. Unfortunately, the implementation of this year's tasks is not proceeding favorably everywhere. For example, despite recent improvements, 21 Szczecin enterprises are not implementing their monthly internal plans and 22 enterprises have failed to implement their plans for market production. The Szczecin construction trades also have a considerably backlog with regard to monthly plans.

The Szczecin industry's losses in production and services because of unjustified absenteeism and breaks in production amounted to Z224 million, and the Szczecin construction trades' losses in the same spheres exceeded Z45 million. The amount of idle machinery and installations has also increased. The session stressed that improvements in the wide-ranging effectiveness of economic management are the basic conditions for eliminating production backlogs.

Janusz Brych, first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Szczecin, chaired the session.

KIELCE POLITICAL-ECONOMIC AKTIVS DISCUSS FARMING

AU3015O1Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Nov 78 p 4 AU

[PAP report: "Kielce Voivodship Aktivs in Session--Marketable Agricultural Production"]

[Text] In the past 3 years the marketable production of Kielce agriculture has increased over 13 percent and the positive trends in the development of livestock breeding, mainly on the basis of farmers' own fodder stocks, have been strengthened.

However, the continuing discrepancies in economic results achieved by the individual rural parishes who have similar farming conditions are proof that large production reserves still exist that could be tapped, provided farming is further improved and, especially, lands are more effectively used and specialization along specific production is promoted.

At present over 4,200 specialist farms are operating in Kielce Voivodship and almost 50,000 farms could go over to specialization. This is why PZPR and ZSL aktivs should use the fall and winter period for popularizing the benefits accruing from modernizing farming; including specialization, cooperation, integrated cultivation of plants and the complete exploitation of all available livestock facilities, especially those at farms run by peasant-workers.

The aforementioned problems were tackled at the 27 November session of the Kielce political-economic aktivs. The session was attended by PZPR Central Committee secretary Jozef Pinkowski and by Roman Malinowski, ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium member and secretary.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR IN MALAYSIA--Janusz Switkowski, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to Malaysia, presented his credentials to Paramount Ruler of Malaysia Yahya Petra on 23 November. Ambassador Switkowski was received in private audience, following the presentation ceremony. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25-26 Nov 78 p 2 AU]

SOVIET OFFICIAL'S TALKS--M. Nikolaychik, deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, who led a delegation of the committee on a visit to Poland, had talks with Z. Deutschman, first vice minister of the Polish Ministry of Materials Management, on the activities of the two departments in the area of materials management. The sides initialed a plan for work in 1979 and discussed the basic lines of cooperation in 1981-85. They also stated that their favorable cooperation is helping to raise the effectiveness of the performance of the two departments in supplying their national economies with material and technical resources. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25-26 Nov 78 p 4 AU]

EGYPTIAN PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES AS 'SPECIAL ENVOY'

AU050916Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 5 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Prime Minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt Mustafa Khalil, special envoy of President Anwar as-Sadat, today arrived in Bucharest. At Otopeni Airport, adorned with the national flags of the two countries, the guest was met by Prime Minister of the Government Manea Manescu, Deputy Prime Minister of the Government Angelo Miculescu, and other Romanian officials. Egyptian Ambassador to Bucharest Hasan 'Abd an-Nayil and members of the embassy staff were also present at the airport.

The national anthems of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Socialist Republic of Romania were played. An honor guard presented arms.

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU BEGINS VISIT 5 DECEMBER

AU050956 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0930 GMT on 5 December begins a live relay from Bucharest's Otopeni Airport on the arrival in Romania of Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Ethiopia. According to the announcer, President Nicolae Ceausescu, "other party-state leaders" and "many Bucharest inhabitants" are present at the airport.

The announcer says that the two leaders "warmly shake hands" after which the high-ranking guest is introduced to the Romanian and foreign officials present at the airport to greet him. The announcer notes that a guard of honor presents arms, followed by the playing of the national anthems of the two countries. Then a group of Pioneers present flowers to the two presidents. According to the announcer Ceausescu and Mengistu review the march past of the honor guard.

The live relay ends at 0945 GMT.

SUDANESE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR COMMISSION SESSION

AU041746Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 4 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, vice president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan and minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Bucharest this afternoon at the head of a delegation which will attend the proceedings of the third session of the joint Romanian-Sudanese political commission, and the fourth session of the Romanian-Sudanese commission for economic and technical cooperation.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES FRENCH CP SECRETARY PLISSONIER

AU022005Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 2 Dec 78 AU

[Text] RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received Comrade Gaston Plissonier, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party [PCF], who visited our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. The guest extended friendly greetings and most cordial wishes from PCF Secretary General Comrade Georges Marchais. Thanking the guest, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked him to convey friendly and warm greetings and best wishes to the PCF secretary general.

The meeting, which proceeded in an atmosphere of warm and comradely friendship, occasioned a broad exchange of views on the activity of the two parties and on questions of mutual concern. They assessed that this meeting contributes to strengthening relations of profound friendship and cooperation between the RCP and PCP, which are acting to insure detente, disarmament and peace.

STATE RECEIVES CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES ON ANNIVERSARY

Hua Kuo-feng Congratulations

AU041030Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Dec 78 p 5 AU

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

On the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the united Romanian national state, I warmly congratulate you and through you the fraternal Romanian people.

After a long and heroic struggle, the Romanian people attained their state's independence and unification. All the Romanian people in close union under RCP leadership headed by you, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, have scored brilliant successes in socialist construction and in the struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty. Today, Romania has become and independent socialist state in the full swing of developing among the nations of the world. The Chinese people boundlessly rejoice in the Romanian people's achievements.

We wish from the bottom of our hearts the prosperity and flourishing of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the happiness of the Romanian people.

[Signed] Hua Kuo-feng, CCP Central Committee chairman and PRC State Council premier

As-Sadat Message

AU041305Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Dec 78 p 5 AU

[Text] To his excellency Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

It is a pleasure for me to extend heartfelt congratulations to you, in my own behalf and on behalf of the Egyptian people, on the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the united Romanian state after a steadfast and courageous struggle.

The progress attained by the glorious Romanian people in the comprehensive reconstruction of their country has been a unique example to all people aspiring to a better and brighter future.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank your excellency for your courageous attitude and support of justice and righteousness and for your active role in and positive contribution to the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, so that the peoples in this part of the world can enjoy security, integrity and well-being.

I send you most heartfelt feelings and best wishes for personal health and happiness as well as for new achievements and the progress of the friendly people of Romania.

[Signed] Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat

Israeli President's Greetings

AU041322Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Dec 78 p 5 AU

[Text] To his excellency Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

The 60th anniversary of the foundation of the united national Romanian state gives me the happy opportunity of extending to you, on behalf of the Israeli people and myself personally, warmest congratulations and best wishes for personal health, for progress and prosperity to the Romanian people in peace and security and for the continuous development of the friendly relations between our nations.

[Signed] Yizhaq Navon, president of Israel

Japanese CP Message

AU041110Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Dec 78 p 5 AU

[Text] To the RCP Central Committee

Dear Comrades,

On the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the centralized Romanian national state, the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party [JCP] extends heartfelt greetings and congratulations to you on behalf of our party members.

After a long struggle for the unification of their state and for national independence, the Romanian people, carrying on their national and democratic traditions, have built the socialist society and are now actively engaged in building the comprehensively developed socialist society, while also manifesting solidarity with the peoples struggling for independence, peace, democracy and social progress.

We wish you new and ever greater successes in your struggle. We also wish that friendship and solidarity between the JCP and RCP will continuously develop, in the spirit of last summer's talks between Chairman Kenji Miyamoto and Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu and of the important contents of the joint declaration signed on that occasion.

[Signed] The JCP Central Committee

PLO REPRESENTATIVE GIVES RECEPTION ON SOLIDARITY DAY

AU050922Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0825 GMT 5 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Dec, AGERPRES--In marking the day of international solidarity with the Palestinian people, 'Imad 'Abidin, permanent representative of Romania of the Palestine Liberation Organization, gave a reception on December 4.

Attending were Vasile Musat, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., executive of the Romanian League of Friendship With the Peoples of Asia and Africa, other Romanian officials.

Heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest were present.

SCINTEIA CARRIES ARTICLE ON IMPACT OF ARMS RACE

AU041126Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0922 GMT 4 Dec 78 AU

["Arms Race--Multiple Negative Effects on the International Political and Economic Relations"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Dec, AGERPRES--In an extensive commentary, SCINTEIA of December 3 is analysing the negative effects of the arms race on the international relations. According to the leading newspaper of the RCP, the arms race is:

--The main instrument of the policy of strength: no one can imagine that the policy of strength can be exerted by threatening other states with being shelled with consumer goods. Based on military force, those powerful have ever been trying to impose their will on the weak. Based on the same policy, not only once in the post war times did they resort to dictate, political and diplomatic pressures and encroachment, economic and other constraint, even military interventions and aggression.

--A factor polluting the basic principles of the interstate rules: permanently threatening the states' independence and sovereignty, this policy also affects their equal rights since by their very existence, armies create a division of the international community in point of military potential. The arms race generates relations of subordination to the modern-weapon supplying states that become in the position to influence home and foreign policy orientations. One of the most flagrant forms of limiting the states' sovereignty, of interference in their domestic affairs is settling military bases, troops and even nuclear weapons on the territory of other countries.

--An obstacle to economic exchanges: the arms race substantially diminishes the volume of civil output, creates a series of artificial barriers to the exchanges of raw materials and of so-called strategic materials. At the same time, the arms psychosis seriously acts upon the transfer of modern science and technology. It is the developing countries that are involved in the ruinous competition by the "death trade" of weapons, their vital interests actually asking for their resources to be used for fighting backwardness, not for arming. [Bucharest SCINTEIA on 3 December carries the text of this item on pages 1 and 6. SCINTEIA describes the item, signed by Radu Bogdan, as an "Editorial"]

CEAUSESCU ADDRESS TO RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

AU021713Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Nov 78 pp 1, 3 AU

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the RCP Central Committee plenum on 29 November in Bucharest]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, we decided to hold this plenum of the party Central Committee in view of the important problems discussed at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-countries which took place in Moscow, all the more so as it has caused some concern--as you well know--among the working people and all our people and has required certain meetings and clarifications. As a matter of fact, one must say that this year's international events, the aggravation of certain contradictions, particularly the outbreak of a number of conflicts in Africa and intensification of certain debates in the press and other media have also produced a certain amount of concern in Romania, too. [paragraph continues].

This concern was particularly accentuated by the decision of NATO countries to allocate huge funds for additional armaments in the next 10 years.

It goes without saying that the working people and all our party and people have awaited with justified concern the results of the Moscow meeting. I believe that the declaration adopted at this meeting--which asserts the firm determination of the Warsaw Pact member-countries to intensify the struggle for disarmament, detente and peace, fully accords with our people's expectations and with the expectations of all peoples in socialist countries and other peoples in Europe and throughout the world. It is designed to give new impetus to the struggle against the policy of war and for international peace. (loud and prolonged applause)

With the full conviction that by signing this declaration we fully meet the interests of our people and of the overall cause of socialism and peace, we previously decided in the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee to sign this declaration in the form known to you; we also presented in detail, as you know from my speech, the position of the Socialist Republic of Romania on the respective problems and the way in which our country will work for detente and peace.

I would like to express satisfaction with the fact that all the comrades who took the floor at the plenum as well as all the speakers at the meetings I had with the working people declared themselves in complete agreement with the declaration and its signing by Romania. I consider that the unanimity with which the Central Committee plenum favorably assessed this declaration and decided to espouse it expresses the consistent RCP policy drafted by the 11th congress and Romania's international policy, which is supported by all our people. It reflects the determination of our party to do everything to check the path of war and the arms race, with full responsibility for our people and all peoples wishing peace as well as its determination to spare no efforts to contribute toward the victory of peace and international cooperation. (loud applause)

I do not think it necessary to dwell more on this problem, in view of the unanimity shown in the plenum, and I could say the unanimity shown by the entire country and all our party and people for the policy of the Romanian party and state.

One may ask: Is this firm orientation of Romania in accordance with the international situation? Should not international events somehow make us adopt another position? The answer to these questions can only be one--that the very international developments themselves and the present balance of power in the world make us adopt this very position. Our orientation proceeds from analysis of the two totally opposed trends in international life: the accentuation of the policy of domination and oppression of other peoples and of the redivision of the world into spheres of influence, on the one hand, and the ever stronger assertion of the forces of the great majority of mankind which speak out against the imperialist policy of domination and for a new policy of full equality among all nations and of respect for each people's independence, as a basic prerequisite for strengthening the trend toward detente, peace and disarmament throughout the world, on the other. This is the only policy which can give each nation the opportunity to use its material, financial and human means for its socioeconomic progress and well-being; it is the only policy which facilitates the elimination of underdevelopment, equality among nations and peace among peoples. There is no other alternative! [paragraph continues]

Any other policy but the policy of detente, peace and equality among nations is against the interests and the very life of peoples and against the cause of socialism; therefore, we have always rejected it and will continue to do so with all resolution. (loud and prolonged applause)

I would like to clearly state before the Central Committee plenum and all the party and people that the declaration adopted by the Moscow meeting fully expresses this orientation which we consider as correct; therefore, we will forcefully act to implement it. (loud and prolonged applause)

As I stated before the representatives of the workers class and other social categories and the representatives of the armed forces and the Interior Ministry, the mere signing of a declaration, no matter how good it may be, is not enough. With the signing of the declaration we must proceed to firm and consistent practical measures for its implementation.

In their activities the RCP and Socialist Romania have firmly acted to attain security and disarmament and have done everything to contribute toward achieving these vital requirements of mankind, thus meeting the constant aspirations of socialism and communism, which since their beginning have made it their honorable duty to save mankind from social and national oppression and from war and to insure peace for mankind. In keeping with this, we spare no efforts to strengthen solidarity with all socialist countries, all progressive and anti-imperialist forces, all developing countries, nonalined countries and all states and peoples in order to achieve a world without arms, a world of peace. We know that it is not easy to attain this desideratum and we have no illusions in this respect. Nobody should believe that the struggle against armaments, for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and for peace is and will be an easy one. On the contrary, big and steadfast efforts as well as an intensive struggle for this goal are required. Therefore, we must strengthen solidarity and cooperation, making clear to all peoples the dangers posed by the arms race. Let us openly tell the peoples that it is within their power to prevent a new war and insure peace! We have full trust in the united strength of peoples and are convinced that regardless of difficulties that may emerge, the peoples will know how to act so as to reject the imperialist policy of domination and diktat, to establish new relations of equality and to insure peace throughout the world. (loud and prolonged applause)

On the basis of this unflinching trust in the force of the broad masses and of the peoples in our countries and throughout the world, we have considered and continue to believe that we must be optimistic about the future, with the conviction that the struggle for detente and peace will emerge victorious, and with the determination to do everything for this purpose! (loud applause) It is from these considerations that we have drawn our conclusions, both regarding the intensification of the political, diplomatic and mass activities at home and abroad, and regarding the measures to be taken so as to be able to cope with any circumstance.

There is no doubt that it would be a serious mistake to disregard the fact that until disarmament and lasting peace are attained we must always concern ourselves--both us and all other socialist countries and all peoples wishing to defend their independence and sovereignty--with insuring our defense capability so as to be able to always cope with any imperialist aggression and any attempt at endangering the revolutionary achievements of our people and of socialist peoples and encroaching upon the free life which the Romanian people are building under RCP leadership.

Our Central Committee, the Grand National Assembly and other party-state bodies have and assume the entire responsibility for securing the peaceful work, independence, socialist construction and sovereignty of Romania! (loud and prolonged applause)

We do not forget for a moment our concern with insuring the combat capability of our people and army. We act and will continue to take responsible action to make sure that our army and all the people can always fulfill their high duty to the fatherland and socialism. I wish to clearly reiterate our party-state position before the Central Committee--that in case of an aggression in Europe against a Warsaw Pact member-country, we will fulfill the obligations we have assumed within this pact and in the other pacts of bilateral mutual assistance, in accordance with the respective provisions. Of course, we advocate and will do everything for the abolition as soon as possible of the military pacts, both NATO and the Warsaw Pact ["pactual de la varsovia"], since we are firmly convinced that military pacts do not insure independence, sovereignty and peace; on the contrary, they only maintain tension. The sooner military pacts disappear, the more the course of detente will be accelerated and the more that prospects for peace will be improved throughout the world. (loud and prolonged applause)

Of course, we realize that problems cannot be solved unilaterally and that the abolition of the two pacts should be concomitantly. The measures to be taken should see to it that an equal balance of forces is maintained, should guarantee the defense of independence and should provide for the possibility of meeting any aggression. We believe that in the present circumstances the balance of forces is sufficient and that the means available to us, both to the Warsaw Pact and NATO and to other countries, considerably exceed the needs. I have already said in previous days that these means can destroy the whole world several times over. One must then really ask himself: Should we continue to produce new means of destruction and achieve a balance of intensified armaments, or should we first maintain the existing situation and then attain a balance by cutting down on armaments? It is obviously in the interest of all peoples that we do not follow the path of intensified armaments but that of reducing armaments and of attaining an equal balance of forces by continuously reducing arms and armies as well as military expenditures, by firmly proceeding to measures of general disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, beginning with the big powers. As a matter of fact, this problem is also clearly expressed in the declaration we jointly signed. (loud and prolonged applause)

Proceeding from these considerations, we believe that, while most carefully preserving the defense and combat capability of our army, we must not follow the path of allocating supplementary funds to armament. The current provisions suffice and we must do everything to take measures for reducing military expenditures and armaments as soon as possible. Proceeding from this, we are among the first, if not the very first, who have condemned the decision by NATO last May concerning the allocation of new funds for armament. We believe, however, that this should not make us earmark in turn supplementary funds for armaments. On the contrary, we should intensify the struggle to cause the NATO countries to reconsider their decision and proceed to halting the arms race.

I believe it is obvious to each of us that any additional allocation of funds from the national income for armaments can only be made by reducing the allocations for raising the people's material and social standards.

Would it be correct to go along this line? Is this a necessity determined by the current international situation? There can be only one answer to this--that it is not correct to follow this path and that the international situation in no way justifies such an action.

In the meetings with the working people--actually I believe it is not even necessary to repeat this for the Central Committee--I said that the more we develop the national economy and attain greater successes in implementing the program drafted by the 11th congress for expanding the forces of production and raising the people's level of civilization and well-being, the more all our people's combat and defense capability will be strengthened. If, unfortunately, we have to take up arms, we will be absolutely sure that our army and all the people will fight with firm resolution to defend their revolutionary achievements, independence and sovereignty and to fulfill international commitments assumed, by firmly meeting any aggression and doing everything to defeat the aggressors. (loud and prolonged applause)

But why should we not openly state it, comrades--our relations with all neighboring countries and with the states in this part of Europe are very good. These countries are also concerned with reducing the arms race and wish to expand cooperation in order to insure their economic development. Countries like Greece and Turkey are also not interested in intensifying the arms race. Why should we go in this direction instead of acting to strengthen cooperation and friendship, thus strengthening the guarantee that no military clashes will take place? Actually we have good relations with all European countries--I am referring to those that do not belong to the Warsaw Pact. We have good relations with all NATO countries, with some of them even very good relations. We have economic agreements and treaties on long-term cooperation with many states. In all meetings and discussions I had with state leaders I have noted the same concern with finding ways and means for detente and for reducing military expenditures. What reason can we then have for increasing armaments, thus reducing the opportunities for economic development and greater well-being? To allocate new resources for producing armaments would mean in the last instance to harm both socialist construction and the course of detente and peace. These are the reasons and considerations from which we proceeded and are proceeding when we state that it is not necessary now to allocate new funds for armaments.

As a matter of fact, as I have already mentioned, the declaration unanimously signed at the Moscow meeting proceeds from the very need to firmly promote a policy of detente, disarmament and peace. This unanimously adopted political document can in no way determine the adoption of measures for intensifying military expenditures. That is why I thought it necessary to make it clear to our people and party that there is no reason for concern. We do not plan to allocate new means for armaments. On the contrary, we will continue the policy of socioeconomic development and of implementing the program drafted by the 11th congress for raising the well-being of all our people! (loud and prolonged applause)

I thought it necessary to also present the military problems to the Central Committee. The Moscow meeting communique states that such problems were discussed. The Central Committee is the body that should decide on these key issues of relations between socialist countries. These issues also fall within the competence of the Grand National Assembly. As I also stated at the meetings with the working people, I wish to clearly state before the Central Committee plenum that nobody can sign documents that represent commitments for our state and army unless this is in accordance with the constitution provisions, with the law on defense and with the country's laws.

Not the secretary general, not the president of the country, not the supreme commander --nobody can sign documents or commitments in the name of the country unless this is in accordance with the country's constitution and the state's laws! We shall always do things like this! (loud and prolonged applause) It goes without saying that only the statutory bodies, the higher party-state bodies and the Grand National Assembly--and, in the last instance, only by also consulting the will of all the people--can assume commitments that concern the future and life of all our people.

Of course, comrades, the problems on military expenditure are quite clear, there is no point in dwelling on them. There are, however, other important military problems regarding which, again, we can only commit ourselves in accordance with commitments assumed and the laws of our country. These problems directly concern the direct sovereignty and exclusive responsibility of each party and government. I am referring to cooperation between the armies of Warsaw Pact member-countries and to the basic principles upon which this cooperation should be based, in the spirit of the pact's provisions and of relations between socialist countries. We believe that relations between the armies of Warsaw Pact socialist member-countries should be based on principles of full equality. Only to the extent that each national army feels that it enjoys the support of its own people and is training in close touch with the people will it commendably fulfill both its national and international obligations. We are firmly determined to fulfill these obligations, although we are doing everything to make sure that we will not have to fight and to insure peace! But we shall do this not by receiving orders from somebody else; we will act only with the full acknowledgement of the people, with the full approval of the people and only on the basis of decisions adopted by the higher party-state bodies of our country. (loud applause)

I cannot help noting with much satisfaction the unanimity with which our Central Committee plenum has approved the stance we adopted in Moscow and our resolution to do everything for peace, detente and the development of relations between socialist countries on the basis of full equality both in the political and economic fields and in the military one, so that we can present a new pattern of relations to the world, an example of the way in which countries building the new social system cooperate among themselves for the victory of socialism, for peace and international detente. (loud applause)

All along I have been fully convinced, I have always known that all our Central Committee and all our party and people firmly support this stance. That is why I clearly stated this political stance without reservations. It fully accords with how I believe relations between socialist countries should be, and I would like to tell the Central Committee that under no circumstances will I ever sign a document that prejudices the independence of Romania and its army! (loud applause, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP").

If we unanimously agree with the declaration signed in Moscow, with the intensification of the struggle for detente and peace and with the fact that strengthening the defense and combat capability of our fatherland requires the implementation of the program drafted by the 11th congress, then it is also necessary to draw from this appropriate conclusions for our future activity. It is not enough to approve the positions and documents adopted in Moscow; it is necessary to act intensively to fulfill the 5-year plan and the measures for the country's socioeconomic development, for the assertion of science and the flourishing of culture, for raising the level of civilization and well-being of our people and for the triumph of the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania. [paragraph continues]

We will thus demonstrate that we fully meet the trust of the people who authorized us to lead their destiny, toward well-being, happiness and peace. We will show that there is no difference between our words and acts and that we know nothing that is more worthy than the cause of socialism, the people's independence and peace throughout the world. (loud and prolonged applause)

In conclusion, I would like to express full conviction that the unanimity in which the proceedings of our Central Committee plenum took place and the unanimity of the decisions adopted will determine the steadfast activity of each Central Committee member and of all our party and people. We will thus demonstrate the firm determination of our nation, under RCP leadership, to march forward firmly and victoriously toward communism and to strengthen cooperation with the socialist countries and all forces speaking out for peace and independence, for the victory of the cause of peace and for a better and more just world on our planet. (loud and prolonged applause)

I wish you, dear comrades, much success in your activity, much health and happiness! (loud and prolonged applause. All those present in the hall stand up and cheer, in an atmosphere of great enthusiasm and unity, the RCP, its Central Committee and party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu).

NEW ARMY, INTERIOR MINISTRY RECRUITS TAKE OATH

AU022053Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 2 Dec 78 AU

[Text] A new contingent of recently drafted recruits took their oath today at units of the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Interior. An event of major significance, the oath-taking took place in the enthusiastic atmosphere with which our people celebrated the 60th anniversary of the united Romanian national state and in the climate of profound patriotic enthusiasm in which the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, the army and the entire Romanian state express full endorsement for the activity and stance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and our country's delegation at the recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact.

The youngest soldiers of the country, like all sons of socialist Romania serving under arms, expressed their boundless devotion to the fatherland, party and people and to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, supreme commander of our Armed Forces. They also expressed unflinching determination to devote all their energy to continually implementing the party's domestic and foreign tasks and firmly fulfilling tasks set for the army.

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL WITH PORTUGAL--Lisbon, 18 Nov, AGERPRES--The protocol for collaboration in health problems, between Romania and Portugal, was signed in Lisbon. The protocol stipulates exchanges of experts in health protection, exchanges of experience, publications of documentary matter, collaboration among Romanian and Portuguese medical institutions, common research on various themes of mutual interest, participations in scientific events arranged by the two countries. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD]

TITO RECEIVES NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS FROM 'ARAFAT, HONECKER

LD042022Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1755 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--President Tito continues to received greetings in which heads of state and government send him, in connection with 29 November, Yugoslavia's national day, sincere wishes for the further progress of the country and its peoples, as well as for the Yugoslav president's personal good health and happiness.

Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, says in his greetings:

"It gives me particular pleasure to express, in connection with the SFRY's national day, to you and to your comrades, to the LCY Central Committee, on behalf of the Arab people of Palestine, the PLO Executive Committee and on my own behalf, cordial and sincere wishes on this great day.

"The Yugoslav people who fought, under your wise leadership, against imperialism, nationalism and fascism for the liberation of Yugoslavia have been and will remain a great example to peoples fighting for liberation and independence. Our people are among those who look upon the firm struggle of the Yugoslav people under your wise leadership as an example for its own struggle against Nazism, Zionism and imperialism.

"I take this opportunity to express to you and your heroic people our high regard and respect. With the revolution to victory."

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, says in his greetings:

"Esteemed Comrade Tito:

"On the occasion of the national day of the SFRY, I am sending to the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, the Presidency of the SFRY as well as to the fraternal Yugoslav peoples and to you personally, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR as well as on my own behalf, most cordial greetings and congratulations.

"After the heroic victory over fascism, the workers of Yugoslavia have, under the LCY leadership, fought successfully for great successes in socialist construction; successes which fill the citizens of the GDR with sincere pleasure.

"It is with satisfaction and approval that we note that the comprehensive cooperation between the SED and the LCY, between the GDR and the SFRY is developing and deepening in line with the results of our friendly meeting in 1977, to the well-being of our peoples and in the interest of socialism and peace.

"I wish the communists, the working class and all workers of Yugoslavia fresh, great successes and continued progress along the path of the construction of socialism, and to you, esteemed Comrade Tito, fresh successes in carrying out your high duties, best of health and happiness."

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS FROM ABROAD

LD042154Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1738 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Dec, TANJUG--On the occasion of the Yugoslav national day, Republic Day, Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic has received a large number of telegrams from foreign heads of state or government, expressing best wishes for Yugoslavi'a further development and prosperity.

Telegrams of felicitation were sent by, among others: Indonesian President Gen Suharto; Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng; Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong' Chairman of the Romanian Council of Ministers Manea Manescu; and Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz.

TITO GREETS LEADERS ON NATIONAL ANNIVERSARIES

Laos' Souphanouvong

LD011348Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1115 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Dec, TANJUG--Yugoslav President Tito has sent a telegramme to President Souphanouvong of the Democratic People's Republic of Laos on the occasion of the anniversary of the proclamation of the republic.

UAE's Shaykh Al Nuhayyan

LD011350Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1116 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, December, TANJUG--Yugoslav President Tito has addressed a telegram of felicitations to President of the United Arab Emirates Shaykh Al Nuhayyan on the occasion of the United Arab Emirates' national holiday.

DJURANOVIC GREETS LAOS' PHOMVIHAN ON NATIONAL DAY

LD012335Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1842 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY, has sent the following telegram to Kaysone Phomvihan, premier of the Laos People's Democratic Republic:

"On the occasion of the anniversary of the proclamation of the republic, on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf, I send you sincere greetings and best wishes for the prosperity and happiness of the people of Laos.

"I express the hope that our bilateral cooperation, founded on the principles of non-alinement, will continue to develop in the interest of our peoples and of peace in the world."

DOLANC RECEIVED BY TITO BEFORE DEPARTING FOR POLAND

LD041408Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1259 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic and President of the LCY Josip Broz Tito received Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, before the latter's departure for the People's Republic of Poland, where he will stay at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee.

TITO RECEIVES YOUTH FEDERATION PRESIDENT VLASI

LD041410Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1303 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--This morning President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito received Azem Vlasi, president of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia, who acquainted him with the preparations for the forthcoming 10th Congress of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia.

President Tito positively appraised the work of the youth organization and indicated certain topical questions regarding the involvement of the young in our society's present phase of development.

The reception was also attended by: Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

POLITIKA REVIEWS SITUATION IN WARSAW PACT

AU041428Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Dec 78 p 3 AU

[R. Bajalski report]

[Text] Moscow, 30 November--It was confirmed today in Moscow that at its meeting here last week the top political leadership of the Warsaw Pact countries discussed, among other things, complex international and interallied questions for which it was not possible to find room to mention them in the joint declaration because of the different views on these questions advocated by Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Romania. The statement of the top Soviet political leadership (the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the government) published in PRAVDA today mentions, among other things, the blocks of topics which were left out of the joint document of the East European military and political allies.

What is involved here first of all is "the Chinese question", as well as certain complex aspects of consultations and accords within the military organization of the Warsaw Pact countries, the importance of the bilateral treaties which the USSR recently concluded with Vietnam and Ethiopia, and the support extended to Cuba by the USSR in the recent period. On the very day of the publication of the joint declaration of the Warsaw Pact top leadership, six of the seven participants at the meeting in Moscow also issued a statement condemning the Camp David agreements. As is known, only Romania did not join in this statement.

The document published today precisely defines the Soviet positions on certain questions which continue to be disputed within the Warsaw Pact top leadership, mainly because of Romania's separate views. It is believed here that the top national political leaderships of Poland, the GDR, the CSSR, Hungary and Bulgaria will adopt positions very similar or identical to those which have just been published by the USSR.

China in the Worst Context

No one doubts any more that at the Warsaw Pact PCC (Political Consultative Committee) meeting in the government "Reception House" in Lenin Hills, Leonid Brezhnev, as head of the Soviet delegation, was openly critical about China's policy. The document of the Soviet top political leadership published today refers to China in the opening passages and refers to it, it can be said, in the worst context.

Having referred as early as in the second paragraph to "the forces of imperialism and reaction" which are hindering the recovery of the international climate, in its third paragraph this document adds verbatim the following: "The present Chinese leaders act as direct helpers of these forces; the Chinese leaders who, pursuing their expansionist and hegemonist goals, aspire to cooperate with the imperialist reactionaries on the basis of the struggle against the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries of socialism, and against peace."

It is known that Romania has adopted a different approach to China and to solving the disputes between the USSR and China, and thus the above-cited Soviet view could not be incorporated into the joint declaration of the Warsaw Pact top leadership.

Military Questions

According to the statements by Nicolae Ceausescu following his return to Bucharest from Moscow, which have already been published, Romania did not consent to increasing its financial contribution to increase the armaments of the Warsaw Pact military forces.

In a certain way the Soviet document only confirms that this question has been raised in the most serious manner within the Warsaw Pact top leadership. Declaring itself in favor of disarmament and confirming an entire package of initiatives which the Warsaw Pact is addressing to the Atlantic pact, the top Soviet political leadership alsc adds the following: "However, the Soviet Union proceeds from the fact that, considering the arms race which is being pursued by the NATO states and which is constantly being encouraged, it is necessary to continue to maintain and strengthen the defense potentials of the united armed forces of the Warsaw Pact."

Of course, it is quite clear that "the maintaining" and "strengthening" of the potential of the Warsaw Pact armed forces under the conditions of the arms race, which NATO is not renouncing, also involves new financial resources to increase the allied military budget.

It has been learned from diplomatic circles among the East European allies here that at the meeting of the Warsaw Pact top leadership there were also some other points of disagreement between Romania and the majority in the sphere of military cooperation. The most frequently mentioned "point" is the one according to which in the future a supranational command of the alliance's united armed forces would have the exclusive right to make operational decisions on possible military actions. As the aforementioned circles claim, Romania also rejected this proposal.

According to the appraisals of many foreign observers here, a state of weakness has developed in Romania's cooperation with other Warsaw Pact countries as regards the aforementioned political and military questions because the field of differences continues to widen.

State of Weakness

For instance, the joint declaration of the meeting of the Warsaw Pact top leadership does not speak about the significance of the recently concluded treaties between the USSR and Vietnam and Ethiopia, nor does it confirm the Soviet support for Cuba in its difficulties with the United States (as a result of the stationing of the Soviet Mig-23 on the island). All this is emphasized in the Soviet document published today, and foreign diplomats believe that all this was left out of the joint declaration--once again because of Romania's separate views.

A new public speech by Nicolae Ceausescu, which has been announced for a festive event to be held in Bucharest on 1 December on the occasion of a "round" anniversary of the Romanian unification,is awaited here with added interest in view of this state of affairs.

According to some indications, it is expected that Ceausescu will report to the nation on his work at the Moscow meeting of the Warsaw Pact top leadership, convinced that the nation will support him.

On the other hand the Soviet document published today confirms all those positions adopted in the joint declaration of the Warsaw Pact leaders which are oriented to a strong support for the Helsinki [CSCE Final Act] and for the struggle to strengthen the process of relaxation of tension in the widest international proportions.

Views Military Issues

AU041544Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Dec 78 p 3 AU

[R. Bajalski report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 1 December--"Should the defense potential of the united forces of the Warsaw Pact be maintained and strengthened?" This, as it has turned out, was the question on which the Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee (PCC) of the East European allies failed to reach a complete agreement. The Soviet Union and other allies declared themselves in favor of strengthening the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact, whereas Romania opposed "any new increase in military expenditure."

Romania has published the points of disagreement on certain military questions and the USSR top political leadership has published a document which not only supports the joint declaration of all the allies (which Romania also signed) but also states the positions which Romania did not accept.

Although it is evident that the "Chinese" and some other questions continue to be a matter of dispute (because of Romania's different approach), it is primarily the disagreements in the military sphere that at this time represent the focal point of political difficulties.

Naturally, in its appraisal of the Political Consultative Committee the top Soviet political leadership (the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the government) does not mention Romania's disagreement with the view that all the allies should increase their financial contributions for the "maintaining" and "strengthening" of the defense potential of the united armed forces of the Warsaw Pact, but it unambiguously declares itself in favor of strengthening this potential.

Public statements of views are also being made now in the other allied countries and these statements are turning into a sort of political differentiation.

It is known that the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee was the first to publicly state its views on the results of the Moscow meeting (on 24 November), announcing among other things certain "points" of disagreement with other allies about the individual military questions. This Romanian communique has not been published by the Soviet press.

However, in its issue today PRAVDA gives prominent publicity to the statements by the top Polish and Czechoslovak party leaderships. It is expected that the Soviet public will also be informed about the substance of the statements by the GDR, Hungarian and Bulgarian political leaderships.

Furthermore, it is becoming clear on the basis of the version of the document issued by the top Polish party leadership published by PRAVDA today that the opposition to Romania and the Romanian views is growing stronger among the allies.

Observers in Moscow feel that the meeting of the committee of the Warsaw Pact defense ministers, which is scheduled to be held in Berlin "in the first half of December," will be very important. It is being said that the agenda of the meeting will include questions on the "current activity of military organs" of the alliance, but it is difficult to say whether a consideration of Romania's decision that its army will not accept the command of any non-national or supranational organ falls within the category of "current activity."

BORBA URGES CONCLUSION OF NEW AGREEMENT WITH EEC

AU0111201 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Nov 78 p 2 AU

[Rade Vujovic commentary: "Dissatisfaction With the EEC"]

[Text] Delegates of the Committee for Foreign Policy of the Federal Chamber and the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces have expressed their unanimous dissatisfaction with the course of trade with the EEC, and even more (?with) the procrastination in Brussels concerning the preparation of a new agreement that would differ from the present one both in substance and in character, and that would place the economic relations on new tracks and open possibilities for the further development of cooperation and for the elimination of Yugoslavia's intolerably high deficit. In the first 8 months [of this year] this deficit in trade between the EEC and Yugoslavia amounted to 57 percent of our total trade deficit.

An untenable situation has developed. The old trade agreement expired on 31 August and no new agreement has been concluded as yet, although the Federal Executive Council submitted in good times its concept of a new agreement that would take into consideration the international position of Yugoslavia as a nonalined country and an agreement sui generis that would differ from all other models in the EEC's developed repertory of its relations with the world, but would be based on the Belgrade declaration signed by the SFRY and EEC representatives in Belgrade in December 1976.

Since then talks have been held both in Brussels and in Belgrade.

The talks in April and May were suspended because the EEC commission lacked the authority to hold negotiations on such an agreement. Afterwards, Haferkamp, EEC minister for foreign trade, became acquainted with our arguments and put forward his own arguments during extensive talks in Belgrade. It seemed that Brussels would finally abandon its old way of treating Yugoslavia and would construct a new agreement based on the policy formulated in the Belgrade declaration.

On the basis of its new authority the EEC commission submitted a new proposal on 3 October. As EG MAGAZIN (November issue) reports, this proposal expresses Brussels' "readiness" for concessions, although it is obviously not a question of "concessions" but one of clauses that the EEC otherwise applies in its broad machinery of relations with other countries.

As MAGAZIN says, "the concessions" in trade concern the import of industrial products (except the goods on which an import ceiling has been imposed and the textile products whose import is already restricted), "and in the agrarian sector the concessions are set out item by item concerning those items which Yugoslavia particularly wants; that is, such items as wine, liquers, slivovitz and so forth." "The same criteria as those for other Mediterranean countries" would apply in the sphere of financial cooperation, and "the legal position of the Yugoslav workers would be the same as that of workers of other Mediterranean countries with which the EEC has concluded cooperation agreements." The EEC proposals envisage "an expansion of cooperation to other fields such as transport, tourism, fishing and the protection of the human environment."

Only a detailed analysis can show to what extent this proposal, prepared for the Ministerial Council, provides the basis for an agreement sui generis, something which basically is Yugoslavia's demand, just as only such an analysis can show whether this proposal opens the possibility for more balanced economic cooperation based more strongly on equality.

The SFRY Assembly's delegates unanimously supported the efforts and proposals of the Federal Executive Council to finally find a basis for further longer-term economic cooperation with our biggest economic partner; cooperation more strongly based on equality, a cooperation without discrimination and in mutual interest. However, at the same time they recommended to the Federal Executive Council that it "take all measures to keep the trade deficit within tolerable limits." They are now intolerable.

The same arguments that had been heard at the sessions of delegates at the preceding convocation have been repeated; that is, such arguments as: Why is it that Yugoslav shop windows are filled with EEC goods while our exports to the EEC "must pass through various sieves;" why do the competent organs approve agreements with EEC firms that tie our hands and impose on us obligations of a semicolonial nature? Why have three French firms been allowed to cancel the purchase of three of our ships even though they had assumed an obligation to buy them at the time of the conclusion of the agreement on purchasing petrochemical equipment for kutina, and so forth.

In other words, the delegates demanded that the Federal Executive Council continue the efforts to conclude a cooperation agreement sui generis as soon as possible, but, at the same time, also show that the Yugoslav economy can find partners throughout the world for long-term cooperation based on equality; that our country is ready to further build and develop economic cooperation with the EEC but not at any price; as well as that it is no longer possible to tolerate such uncertainty as Brussels is imposing on us as regards our foreign trade in 1979 at a time when our country is adopting the [economic policy] resolution for 1979.

KURTOVIC ADDRESSES SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE PRESIDIUM

LD050028Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1150 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Federation of Socialist Youth cannot and must not be merely the representative of the young generation nor the mediator between generations in society. The center of its activity must lie in solving the current sociopolitical questions primarily with activity through the socialist alliance. This is one of the conclusions of today's session of the Socialist Alliance of the Working Peoples of Yugoslavia Federal Conference Presidium, at which, in addition to certain observations and amendments, the proposed documents for the forthcoming 10th Congress of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia were endorsed.

The discussion was all the more interesting as not only "pieces of paper" were examined, but basic attention was paid to the future cooperation between the Socialist Alliance and the Socialist Youth Federation. Hitherto this activity, Azem Vlasi said in his opening report--and it was confirmed in the discussion--has boiled down to cooperation and coordination between the forums.

For this reason, in the coming period, it was assessed, the basic activity of the youth federation must proceed in the basic organizations, especially regarding the solving of problems concerning the socioeconomic position of the young generation--the questions of upbringing, education and employment--and questions regarding ideopolitical work, Marxist education, and so on. The system of directed education is particularly important if one bears in mind that there are about 4 million young people undergoing education in Yugoslavia today.

In this sphere, Azem Vlasi commented, there is still resistance by and remnants of conservative thinking, which results in low enrollment figures in schools offering training in workers' skills. For a long time it has been said that the cadre policy of the Socialist Youth Federation was not right. The criticism is voiced that only a small number of youth federation officials return to the environment from which they came when their mandate runs out; that they have high personal incomes, and so on.

Precisely for this reason, and proceeding from the words of Comrade Tito at the TU congress, we have decided, said Vlasi, to raise at our congress the question of abolishing professional officials in the youth organization, which will contribute to the strengthening of the collective leadership. We are proposing, he said, that from the municipal conference to the federation a presiding officer be elected from a circle of members for a maximum of 6 months. This means that there would no longer be a president in the current meaning of the word, and more attention would have to be paid to the election of members for the conference, the youth federation and its leadership. Duties from the municipality to the federation would be carried out by secretaries of the Presidium, which would have largely operational functions.

The question of the future activity of the Socialist Youth Federation must be constantly at the center of the Socialist Alliance's attention, from the local community to the federation. We must place before ourselves the question, said Todo Kurtovic in his closing speech, of why there are no young people in the SAWP organizations. Among other things, this means that the Socialist Alliance has not been active enough in solving certain fundamental social problems. Our conclusions often come down to "we should, we must, it is necessary" and concrete actions remains absent. Only the successful solving of all questions concerning the working people and citizens, and thereby the young people, can contribute to the broader mobilization of the young generation. This is a very important political question which demands our full involvement, said Todo Kurtovic.

At today's session the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium endorsed the basic directions of action in the paper and work organization of BORBA that it monitor more fully the overall activity of the organs and organizations of the federation, their work and responsibility in solving questions concerning the republics and provinces, nations and nationalities. In the 3 months of discussions held so far on editorial policy it has been accepted that republican and provincial editorial boards should be (?formed) in BORBA which would have an important role in the conception and realization of this editorial policy.

There was also discussion at today's session of the activity of the Presidium and modes of operation by the SAWPY Federal Conference in connection with the forthcoming session of the LCY Central Committee session.

The Federal Conference Presidium also adopted a decision concerning the sphere of competence and work method of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium Secretariat. The following were elected members of the Secretariat: Istvan Rajcan, Petar Rakocevic, Zora Tomic, Dragan Rodic, Aleksandar Bakocevic, Jan Sirka and Aleksandar Radovanovic.

NONALINED STATES' NUCLEAR POWER MEETING HELD IN BELGRADE

LD042210Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1657 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Dec, TANJUG--With the inaugurating speech of the head of the Yugoslav delegation, member of the Yugoslav Executive Council and president of the Committee for Energy and Industry, Stojan Matkaliev, the first preparatory meeting of the nonalined countries' coordinators for the peaceful use of nuclear power began today in Belgrade.

The nonalined group was formed in accordance with the decision adopted at the nonalined ministerial conference held last summer in Belgrade. The group consists of representatives of fourteen countries, among which is Yugoslavia too.

Although achievements and solutions in the area of the peaceful use of nuclear power are of interest to the international community as a whole, Matkaliev said in his speech today, the present situation not only shows that we are still far from solutions which would lead to these goals, but that we are getting further away from them. The most obvious examples of this are the monopolistic conduct of those possessing the know-how and technology in the developed countries, the limited transfer of achievements in the area of nuclear power and rough attempts at violating the sovereignty of those receiving the technology, particularly those from the nonalined and other developing countries.

Acquainting the preparatory meeting's participants with the Yugoslav stances in this field, Matkaliev said that the nonalined and other developing countries have to struggle through coordinated actions and synchronized efforts against limits to the transfer of nuclear technology, for a free approach to all contemporary scientific attainments without discrimination, and for the right and freedom of each country to independently decide on its own social and economic development.

Matkaliev listed scientific research, prospecting and exploitation of the deposits of nuclear raw materials, application of nuclear energy in agriculture, veterinary medicine, and biology, industrial cooperation in the field of nuclear energy and cooperation in the field of the use of nuclear research reactors as fields in which the nonalined and developing countries can reach results on their own.

Eng Andrej Marinc, vice-president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, greeted the prepartory meeting's participants on behalf of the host country. In the present situation, the need imposes itself on the nonalined and other developing countries, as an imperative and a fundamental task, to confront as united as possible all monopolist tendencies which make it more difficult and fetter the introduction of nuclear energy in the national economic development plans of the nonalined and other developing countries by perserving and widening the existing economic and technological gap between the developed and the developing countries, Marinc said.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW--Belgrade, 4 Dec, TANJUG--A Yugoslav delegation to participate in the forthcoming 18th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) committee for cooperative planning left today for Moscow with Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, at the head. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1740 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD]